

# GERMANY TO LOSE HELGOLAND AND KIEL FORTS

## WAR IN RUSSIA ENDS BY ORDER OF PRESIDENT

### Acts with Britain as Bolsheviks Open New Offensive.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.  
Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—(Special.)—American and allied troops are to be withdrawn from northern Russia in accordance with an agreement reached by President Wilson and the British government.

The 4,000 American soldiers, including about 500 men from Wisconsin, Michigan, and Iowa, will be brought out of Russia as soon as weather conditions in the spring permit, and will be sent home and discharged from the service. In the meantime the American and allied troops will be reinforced for their own protection, but will cease offensive operations.

It is expected that as soon as the allied decision becomes known in Russia the Bolsheviks will suspend hostilities and permit the allied troops to begin orderly withdrawal to their bases.

Some blame for delay.

The action of the president fulfills the constantly swelling demand in this country for the abandonment of an expedition that seemed to be without definite commendable purpose, now that defeat of Germany has eliminated the danger of German aid from Russia.

There is some criticism of the president for delaying a decision until the Bolsheviks had scored several military successes, ending the lives of American soldiers as a result of which the Soviet government will represent the allied withdrawal as an acknowledgment of defeat, and gain much prestige thereby.

On behalf of the president, however, it is contended that no decision could be reached except by agreement with the Bolsheviks.

Baker's letter to Congress.

The credit due to Congress for the decision is evidenced by the fact that the move was made public in a letter Secretary of War Baker addressed to the senate and house military affairs committees at the instance of the president. The letter says:

"I have just received a cablegram from Gen. Bliss, sent by the president's direction, in which I am told that the president has approved the withdrawal of American troops from northern Russia at the earliest possible moment under the best of weather conditions in the spring will permit."

British to send force also.

Gen. Bliss tells me that the British government is sending a force of about 2,400 men to Murmansk and that they have requested the cooperation of the president to the extent of two companies of railway troops above referred to. The desire for the railway troops is based upon the fact that supplies and reinforcements for the advanced detachments of British troops during the winter have to be sent by rail south from Murmansk to a point near the southern extreme of the White sea. Gen. Bliss informs me that the British military authorities do not feel any apprehension as to the military situation at Archangel. In accordance with the direction of the president I transmit this information to the senate committee on military affairs."

Give "Tribune" credit for aid.

Sen. Johnson of California and Sen. Johnson of Idaho, who led the fight for withdrawal of the American forces, hailed the president's announcement as a victory and gave credit to The Tribune for its aid in editorials and resolutions of the Frazer Hunt association describing the allied success in Russia.

After more than two months of silence on the part of the government, the decision of information of any sort to congress or to the people, comes today's communication," Sen. Johnson said. "The strangeness of it does not detract from my great gratification. When the subject was broached in December, five thousand American boys apparently had been abandoned by their government. They were making a valiant stand against overwhelming odds in all the far corners of an arctic winter. The

## Bolsheviks, 40,000 Strong Open Battle

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Seventh Bolshevik army in Estonia and Livonia attacked furiously on all sectors of the Narva, Pakov, and Volmar fronts Saturday and the fighting still continues, according to the Daily Mail's Helsingfors correspondent in a dispatch dated Monday.

"The Seventh army," says the correspondent, "consists of 40,000 men, who have more than 100 guns, several armored trains, and airplanes from the Ural front."

"Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik minister of war, gave the order to attack, in accordance with a resolution passed at a secret meeting of the Petrograd soviet Wednesday, after Trotsky had stated that the occupation of Petrograd by anti-Bolshevik White guards would mean an end of the Bolshevik revolution."

"The Estonians had just cleared Estonia of the Bolsheviks, but the Estonian staff was ready, and after several hours of stubborn fighting gained the initiative. The battle is progressing with severe losses."

## THIS 'DIP' SURE GOT \$9 WORTH OF EXCITEMENT

### And Woman Detective Still Has Pride to Avenge.

Mrs. Dora M. La Boissiere, 4743 St. Lawrence avenue, publisher of The Detective, herself a detective, rather small, French, and with the agility of a well, said not more than 30 years—started a regular "female detective" movie thriller yesterday as she merrily chased a pickpocket.

"It's not the \$9 he got but, well, my professional pride is hurt," Mrs. La Boissiere said. Three times she caught him and three times he got away. This is the story of the chase:

She was watching the parade of the "Old Eighth" at Michigan avenue and Twelfth street, when she felt a hand easing into her pocket. She grabbed the wrist, and the wrist wriggled from her grasp. The man ran and she pursued him. Running west in Twelfth street, he dashed into a saloon and right through it.

Floors Car Conductor.

Mrs. La Boissiere followed. He was not to be seen. In a doorway she silently "stood post." Pretty soon the pickpocket eased out of another doorway. She grabbed him again, but he broke away. He jumped on a south-bound Wabash avenue street car.

She followed and seized him again. The street car conductor came to her rescue and was floored.

The pickpocket jumped out and ran up the street, she following. He bounded on the rear of a moving truck. She hailed a passing automobile and followed. The man jumped out and ran again. This time he got away for good.

Still on the Trail.

Mrs. La Boissiere then turned in a report to Chief of Detectives Mooney. Trained in the work of identification, she gave the department a verbal set of "working drawings" of the man who surprised even the chief.

"With that description we'll get him sure," Chief Mooney said.

"And I'll help. My pride is hurt," Mrs. La Boissiere declared.

Gen. Bliss tells me that the British government is sending a force of about 2,400 men to Murmansk and that they have requested the cooperation of the president to the extent of two companies of railway troops above referred to. The desire for the railway troops is based upon the fact that supplies and reinforcements for the advanced detachments of British troops during the winter have to be sent by rail south from Murmansk to a point near the southern extreme of the White sea. Gen. Bliss informs me that the British military authorities do not feel any apprehension as to the military situation at Archangel. In accordance with the direction of the president I transmit this information to the senate committee on military affairs."

Gen. Bliss tells me that the British government is sending a force of about 2,400 men to Murmansk and that they have requested the cooperation of the president to the extent of two companies of railway troops above referred to. The desire for the railway troops is based upon the fact that supplies and reinforcements for the advanced detachments of British troops during the winter have to be sent by rail south from Murmansk to a point near the southern extreme of the White sea. Gen. Bliss informs me that the British military authorities do not feel any apprehension as to the military situation at Archangel. In accordance with the direction of the president I transmit this information to the senate committee on military affairs."

Gen. Bliss tells me that the British government is sending a force of about 2,400 men to Murmansk and that they have requested the cooperation of the president to the extent of two companies of railway troops above referred to. The desire for the railway troops is based upon the fact that supplies and reinforcements for the advanced detachments of British troops during the winter have to be sent by rail south from Murmansk to a point near the southern extreme of the White sea. Gen. Bliss informs me that the British military authorities do not feel any apprehension as to the military situation at Archangel. In accordance with the direction of the president I transmit this information to the senate committee on military affairs."

Gen. Bliss tells me that the British government is sending a force of about 2,400 men to Murmansk and that they have requested the cooperation of the president to the extent of two companies of railway troops above referred to. The desire for the railway troops is based upon the fact that supplies and reinforcements for the advanced detachments of British troops during the winter have to be sent by rail south from Murmansk to a point near the southern extreme of the White sea. Gen. Bliss informs me that the British military authorities do not feel any apprehension as to the military situation at Archangel. In accordance with the direction of the president I transmit this information to the senate committee on military affairs."

Gen. Bliss tells me that the British government is sending a force of about 2,400 men to Murmansk and that they have requested the cooperation of the president to the extent of two companies of railway troops above referred to. The desire for the railway troops is based upon the fact that supplies and reinforcements for the advanced detachments of British troops during the winter have to be sent by rail south from Murmansk to a point near the southern extreme of the White sea. Gen. Bliss informs me that the British military authorities do not feel any apprehension as to the military situation at Archangel. In accordance with the direction of the president I transmit this information to the senate committee on military affairs."

Gen. Bliss tells me that the British government is sending a force of about 2,400 men to Murmansk and that they have requested the cooperation of the president to the extent of two companies of railway troops above referred to. The desire for the railway troops is based upon the fact that supplies and reinforcements for the advanced detachments of British troops during the winter have to be sent by rail south from Murmansk to a point near the southern extreme of the White sea. Gen. Bliss informs me that the British military authorities do not feel any apprehension as to the military situation at Archangel. In accordance with the direction of the president I transmit this information to the senate committee on military affairs."



## CHRISTMAS DAY OF JUGO-SLAVIA WILL BE DEC. 25

One result of the organization of the new state of Jugo-Slavia—the kingdom of Serbs, Croatsians, and Slovenes—is a change of the calendar of those people so that Christmas day becomes identical with the Christmas of other Christian nations—Dec. 25. Hitherto Christmas has been, under the Greek Catholic system, celebrated on Jan. 7 of our calendar. This change, of course, will be of vital interest to the large south Slavic population of the United States.

Prince Alexander, the prince regent of Serbia, has just issued a proclamation announcing the change in the date of the Christmas of the Serbs, Croatsians, and Slovenes.

Another result of the getting together of the south Slavic peoples is an official change in the Serbian alphabet from the Cyrillic script to the Roman, which other western races use. The Serbs have continued the use of the Cyrillic in large measure, though the Croatsians and Slovenes have been using the Roman letters.

Some Serbian papers in America have, as a matter of fact, been using the Roman or English alphabet since the war began.

## SHERIDAN ROAD HOUSE RAIDED; OPIUM SEIZED

Two Chinamen were arrested in a raid on a house on Sheridan road late last night and fifty one-pound cans of opium were confiscated. The opium is valued at \$85 a can, minus the duty, which is \$200 a pound. The drug is said to have been smuggled into the United States via Canada from Hawaii. The raid was made by Dr. W. H. Sage and Jack Dennison of the federal government.

The location of the house on which the raid was made was withheld. The Chinamen, George Wong and Chee Wah, are held at the town hall police station, charged with receiving the opium.

The Chinamen, said to be messengers for the "opium trust" said to furnish the most of the "dope" used in the United States, were followed from the Park Row station when they left a Michigan Central train to the Sheridan road flat.

## Confesses \$1,300 Jewelry Theft After His "Bat."

Ralph Clarkson, 28, a painter of 6227 Ashland avenue, yesterday confessed he burglarized the apartment of Mrs. Flora Brogan, 1542 West Sixty-third street, of jewelry valued at \$1,300 and \$19. He sold the jewelry for \$10 and went on a "bat."

When he "came to" he said he realized the enormity of his crime.

Louis Bonetti, a saloonkeeper at 6391 South Hermitage avenue, to whom Clarkson sold the jewelry, gave it back when threatened with arrest.

## NIFTY BURGLAR K.O.'D BY DOCTOR

Jimmy Valentine Meets Defeat After Many Robberies.

"Jimmy Valentine," the burglar who has successfully robbed more than 100 homes in Chicago in the last few weeks, has been caught. The police believe. The hero is Dr. Samuel Sher.

Dr. and Mrs. Sher had been to a theater night before last and returned to their home, 3919 West Adams street, at about 10:45. Dr. Sher walked back to turn on the lights. Mrs. Sher waited in the vestibule.

A street lamp cast its rays through a window. In the parlor she saw outlined the silhouette of a man, pistol in hand. She screamed. Dr. Sher flashed on the lights and rushed to her.

Battle Till Police Arrive.

He, too, saw the man, and instantly gave battle. Before the intruder could shoot, the pistol was knocked from his hand. Then came the real fight. Mrs. Sher rushed to the phone and called the police. When the wagon got there the two men were still battling, but Dr. Sher was on top.

The burglar had about \$5,000 worth of silver, jewelry, and other valuables tied up in a bundle.

Yesterday Capt. Gleason drove with Valentine around the west side boulevards. The man pointed out twelve or fifteen fine homes he had robbed. Today Capt. Gleason plans to give him a ride through the north and south sides.

Won't Tell Where Loot Is.

The burglar haughtily refuses to tell his real name, although he admits his robberies have been numerous and that he has had "entree to the best homes." No piece of property that he has stolen has ever found its way into a Chicago pawnshop, the police say.

They believe he has shipped it to some other city or has it somewhere in storage. He refuses stubbornly to tell what has become of it.

The burglar got the name of "Jimmy Valentine" by robbing eight houses on Valentine day.

## Cootie Rampant Graces Crest of Rhine Society

BY PARKE BROWN.  
[Copyright, 1919: By The Tribune Company.]  
COBLENZ, Feb. 16, via Paris, Feb. 17.—The "Order of the Cootie" was recently organized among American forces on the Rhine. Beneath the crest showing a cootie rampant are the words, "Coot Mit Uns." Only veterans of three months' scratching experience are eligible.

## ITALIAN KILLED AFTER FIGHT IN FRONT OF SCHOOL

Eugene Musio, 26 years old, of 129 McDougal street, New York, according to his registration card, was shot and killed yesterday in front of the Emerson home, a school at Lincoln and West Ohio streets. The battle was staged in sight of many school children.

A school teacher, Miss Whitlock, 1115 East Sixty-fourth street, told the police she heard a man say: "Will you pay me that money?"

Then followed a fight, oaths, and shots. Two men, believed to be Italians, ran down an alley between Ohio street and Grand avenue. The wounded man, shot just below the heart, pursued them for a block before he fell.

When Lieut. Willard Malone and Detective Sergeants Schultz and Moritz arrived the man was still conscious.

"Who shot you?" they asked.

He started to whisper a name but lapsed into unconsciousness and died.

## Jamaica Confederation with Canada Is Favored

LONDON, Feb. 17, via Montreal.—The council of Montego Bay, Jamaica, the second town of the island, has unanimously resolved to approach the government with a request that confederation of Jamaica with Canada be brought about, according to a dispatch to the Morning Post from Kingston.

## THE WEATHER

Sunrise, 6:42 a. m.; sunset, 5:27 p. m. Moon rises at 9:31 p. m.

Chicago and vicinity—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday unsettled; not much change in temperature; moderate north, shifting to easterly winds.

Illinois—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday unsettled; not much change in temperature.

Indiana—Fair Tuesday, slightly colder north portion; Wednesday fair.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO (Last 24 hours.)

MINIMUM, 4 F. M.	26
MAXIMUM, 2 A. M.	38
2 a. m.	38
4 a. m.	38
6 a. m.	38
8 a. m.	38
10 a. m.	38
12 m.	38
2 p. m.	38
4 p. m.	38
6 p. m.	38
8 p. m.	38
10 p. m.	38
Mean temperature for 24 hours.	30.5
Normal for the day.	25

Excess since Jan. 1, 34.9 degrees.

Precipitation for 24 hours 7 p. m. to 6 a. m., Deficiency since Jan. 1, 2.35 inches.

Highest wind velocity, 22 miles an hour, from N. W., at 5:10 a. m.

Relative humidity, 7 a. m. 90; 7 p. m. 53.

## GERMAN DEBT TO THE WORLD GIVES MENACE

### Allies Must Solve Way to Collect and Avoid Peril.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—How are the nations of the world to meet their war indebtedness? How will the world's business be affected by the payment of the German indemnities? How far will these indemnities solve the difficulties of the French government in finance? These and other questions were discussed in Paris yesterday by Mr. Oscar T. Crosby in a statement given to "The Chicago Tribune" foreign news service. Mr. Crosby was, until recently, president of the international council on war purchases and finance and was formerly assistant secretary of the United States treasury under Secretary McAdoo. His intimate knowledge of European affairs gives to his statement the weight of authority. Mr. Crosby has succeeded in treating the technical subject in an untechnical way.

FLOYD GIBBONS, Director "Chicago Tribune" Foreign News Service.

## BY OSCAR T. CROSBY.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—With wisdom, courage, and stirring words Premier Clemenceau has called attention to the difficult financial situation of his country. These difficulties have been set forth in the discussions in the French parliament, particularly the speeches made in December last by M. Ribot and French Finance Minister Klotz.

M. Clemenceau has avoided to a large extent the use of detailed figures such as appeared very properly in the more technical discussions of the present finance minister and his predecessors.

Bookkeeping is at best rather a dreary business and the public may not relish dry statistics. Nevertheless, a moderate dose of figures may be digested and the man in the street would perhaps, profit thereby, since we must all now be concerned in the grave financial problems which confront not only France but every country which has been engaged in the war, and even some of the neutral powers.

Public Debt Enormous.

The public debt of France is enormous. It grows day by day, and for some time to come must continue to grow. So it is in the other countries. The war expenses did not end with the armistice, either in France or in any other belligerent country. They will, of course, sharply diminish at a relatively early date, but the large pension lists will, to some extent, take the place of the expenditures heretofore made for materials consumed by the combatants.

The French government, has not made an exact budget for 1919, but the finance minister states that the figure might easily become 200 or 400 per cent greater than in 1913.

Expressed in the terms of our own money, this money is something like \$3,500,000,000 or \$4,000,000,000, and it must be found in order to cover the contemplated expenditures. About half of this sum is required to pay the interest on the public debt, which now is approximately \$3,500,000,000, of which only \$5,500,000,000 (in round figures) is owned abroad, roughly divided as follows: To Great Britain, \$1,500,000,000; to the United States, each \$2,500,000,000; the remainder to the other countries.

Some Light Is Ahead.

M. Clemenceau especially refers to the interest charge on this sum as constituting a serious menace to French finance.

He indicates that our common enemy, Germany, will not be subject to a similar strain since her debt is almost wholly internal and if necessary may be repudiated.

It is a pleasure to point out certain facts which, in my opinion, will make this foreign burden of our French friends less onerous than the prime minister seems to have thought.

Foreign Trade at Home.

France now is enjoying an export trade of enormous amount and of a profitable character. It is a trade which will not appear in the official custom house reports, because the goods sold by France to the foreigners now are largely consumed in France.

All the vast payments made by the British and United States armies for

## Predicts War if French Get Saar Valley

BY EDWIN L. JAMES.  
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. (Copyright, 1919.)

TREVES, Feb. 17.—Herr Matthias Erzberger, president of the German armistice commission and a cabinet member of the new German government said to me today that if the Saar valley were taken away from Germany Germany would take it back from France by force of arms, "sooner or later."

Herr Erzberger had come from a meeting with Marshal Foch, in which he implied that the marshal did most of the talking. He seemed not unwilling to tell me his troubles, although saying that my questions must be in writing and his replies likewise. And so I give verbatim, for what they are worth, the questions and replies of the interview which took place at the Hotel Post with a German lieutenant as interpreter.

In Aggressive Spirit.

It should be remarked that Erzberger has just come from the Weimar convention and seems imbued with an aggressive spirit.

Question: Will the armistice terms make it more difficult for the new German government to succeed? Answer:—Yes, and if any harder conditions are imposed it would make it practically impossible for any German government to exist. Every aggravation may become of fatal consequence for public order and the maintenance of organized authority in Germany.

Call Terms Oppressive.

Q.—How do the German delegates regard the proposal that the armistice renewal be made the basis for the peace pact? A.—The armistice, with its oppressive terms, can never be the foundation for a good and lasting peace.

Q.—What objection would there be to complete demobilization of the German army and the turning over to the allies of all war materials? A.—The German army has been demobilized, with only one clause, that of 1919, remaining, which, together with volunteers, is not able to save Germany from invasion by the Poles. Our army is now only 200,000. The best of our war material is already in the hands of the allies.

Those Merchant Ships.

Q.—How about the turning over of German merchant ships? What do you think of the proposal for granting Germany food credits against property seized in the United States? A.—Negotiations in this connection are still going on. It has been impossible to come to an agreement about food and the financing of it. The allied delegates failed to put in an appearance at Spa on Feb. 12 and when they show up now they have no authority to conclude negotiations. As soon as an armistice for Germany is assured, then, as promised in the armistice agreement, the German ships will leave port. This food is necessary for Germany, but we cannot turn over private property held in America to pay for it. That would be bolshevism.

Q.—With reference to the release of German prisoners of war, so loudly talked about in the German press, how then would Germany propose the reconstruction of northern France and Belgium? A.—The immediate release of German prisoners of war is demanded by the dictates of humanity. Belgium and northern France will be reconstructed by free work and not by slavery work of prisoners of war.

Seize All Reds.

Q.—What measures are being taken by Germany to stamp out bolshevism? A.—All possible measures have been taken by Germany. Wherever we can seize bolsheviks they were arrested, as, for instance, Radek.

Q.—What is your opinion on the question of the Saar valley or basin? If the coal mines remain German and the iron mines French, would it not cause friction between the countries? Would not a working arrangement be possible, whereby the Saar basin could be given to the French in compensation for the mine destruction in the north, and the Germans be compensated by export of iron ore to Westphalia, with the return of manufactured products? A.—The Saar valley must under all circumstances remain German. It would be better for San Francisco to belong to Japan than for the Saar valley to belong to Paris. Exchange of French iron ore for German coke has always been aimed at by Germany, and is in the interest of both parties. It is just this close economic relation which will promote world peace. The Saar valley can under no circumstances be taken for the devastation which has befallen it. That would mean only veiled annexation, which would lead sooner or later to a new war—a new world war. Germany, with President Wilson, wants a permanent peace with justice.

## POSEN GIVEN TO POLAND BY NEW ARMISTICE

### Must Also Surrender at Once More Warships.

BULLETIN.  
LONDON, Feb. 18.—The terms of the new military treaty to be imposed on Germany as a part of the final peace conditions will, according to the Daily Mail's Paris correspondent, include, in addition to the destruction of the fortifications of Heligoland and the Kiel canal and the opening of the canal to traffic, the immediate surrender of certain warships which have not yet been given up as required and the conversion of the status of the German fleet in the Scapa Flow from that of internment to surrender.

It may be taken, the correspondent adds, that these surrendered ships eventually will be destroyed, the idea of dividing them among the allies having been abandoned.

## TREVES, Feb. 17.—[By Associated Press.]

Under the new terms for the renewal of the armistice, as presented to the Germans by Marshal Foch, Germany must abandon all offensive movements against the Poles and also must prohibit her troops from crossing the Russian frontier at a certain line.

The line of demarcation between Germany and Poland is outlined as follows: East of Grosser Neudorf (south-east of Bromberg), south of Labischin, south of Schodziezen, north of Exin (southwest of Bromberg), south of Sann (7, north of Czarnikau east of Kreuz), west of Birnbaum and Bentschen (west of Posen), Wollstein, Lissa, and north of Wlornow, and thence along the frontier between Lissa and Poland. [This line of demarcation gives to Poland a considerable part of German Posen.]

## ANNOUNCE NEW ARMISTICE

BY HENRY WALES.  
[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.] (Special Wireless Dispatch to The Tribune.) (Copyright, 1919: By The Tribune Company.)

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The American peace commission was notified this afternoon that the armistice renewal terms had been signed, but it has not yet received a statement of the terms, leaving the details to emanate from German sources, as formerly.

In military circles, however, it is asserted that the only radical change from the former armistice is a limitation of German activities on the Polish front, requiring a withdrawal of German forces in the Posen and Thorn districts, and forbidding hostilities towards the Poles.

## Must Repair Trucks.

The Germans also are peremptorily ordered to put in good condition the artillery, airplanes, rolling stock, and motor trucks which are to be turned over. The question of German demobilization was not touched, owing to the fact that the German troops numbered less than 200,000 under arms, which is one-fourth the pre-war standing army. The limitation of armaments clause in the league of nations will define the size of the army in the peace terms. No reference is made to the Ruhr valley or Essen, and no further Rhine bridgeheads are demanded. Either side is entitled to break off the armistice and resume hostilities upon three days' notice. Otherwise the present instrument is effective until the preliminary peace treaty comes up.

## Want Early Peace.

The proposition of formulating the terms necessary to end the war definitely is gaining ground among the peace delegates, as it is pointed out that the world's loss of revenue daily through a cessation of commerce and industry because a state of war still exists, will soon exceed the most stupendous indemnity that could be levied on the enemy.

Certain quarters advocate the drawing up of peace terms so far as the enemy powers are concerned, and settling those questions first, thus permitting the nations to revert to a peace footing and allowing industry to recommence.

The Russian dilemma is still a serious bar, however, and the Prinkase



meeting seems definitely to be off. Optimists believe that time favors the entente and the bolshevik menace must soon die naturally, through inertia and lack of material and support.

#### FOCH MAKES REPORT.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—[By the Associated Press.]—Marshal Foch appeared in person before the council of the great powers today and announced the signing of the new conditions of the armistice.

The signing took place at 6 o'clock Sunday evening on board Marshal Foch's private car at Treves.

This avers what promised to be a rather critical situation, as it had been reported that the Germans might persist in carrying out their intentions of a refusal to sign.

The new terms, while still withheld, are understood to restrict German operations against Poland within certain fixed lines, thus removing the danger of a military clash, and at the same time opening access between the interior of Poland and the Baltic sea.

Cut Naval Forces.

But more important forces will take form shortly when Marshal Foch returns to Treves for submission of the details of the disarmament and demobilization of the German forces which are being formulated by the military, naval, and economic advisers of Foch.

These are of a nature amounting in fact to a preliminary peace agreement.

Disarmament is understood to include both the naval and military branches, and the naval authorities expect the ultimate naval terms will provide for the dismantling of the fortifications of Heligoland and the Kiel canal, the canal being opened for commercial navigation.

Blockade Is Not Raised.

While the blockade is not raised by the present terms, yet it is expected that the disarmament under later and more complete terms will obviate the necessity of a further blockade and permit such economic and food relief as is determined upon.

Among the declarations of Matthias Erzberger at Treves, according to a Berlin dispatch published in the Temps, was one to the American representative on the armistice commission that Germany went to the aid of the United States from 1862 to 1865 during the great economic crisis, furnishing money, clothes, shoes, and machinery.

Want American Food.

If the United States came to the aid of Germany today, more than fifty years afterward, Erzberger said, she could give the German people food and materials against a German loan, and at the same time would be doing a good stroke of business.

Erzberger said Germany was suffering from hunger and that the German people were starving.

Erzberger immediately gave up the Bismarck immediately gave up the Franco-Prussian war. Erzberger gave warning that bolshevism would result from hunger in Germany.

The German Version.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 17.—The following dispatch from Weimar gives the German account of the signing of the armistice renewal:

"The government instructed Herr Erzberger to sign the armistice, but before doing so to hand to Marshal Foch a written statement, declaring that the German government was aware of the serious consequences involved in either signing or rejecting the agreement.

"Instructing its delegates to sign, it does so with the conviction that the allied and associated governments are endeavoring to restore peace to the world.

Enemy Gives Views.

"The German government is obliged to define its standpoint toward three articles.

"First—The agreement entirely ignores the German government's position as it arises in an orderly manner from the will of the people. It imposes in the form of court orders provisions for the evacuation in favor of the injured Poles a number of important places, including Birkenau and Bentschen. Although we are ready to cease all military aggressive action in Posen and other regions, we must expect the Poles to respect the line of demarcation; otherwise we must be authorized to defend ourselves by force.

"Second—Germany promises to carry out those armistice terms which the belligerents had not succeeded in doing, but she ventures to assume that her obligations will not be interpreted in a manner incompatible with President Wilson's principles. We must wait and see whether we are given the right to follow the contemplated instructions of the allied supreme command.

"Third—Objection is raised to the point in the agreement giving only three days' notice for its denunciation."

#### BRITONS INDORSE DRAFT

LONDON, Feb. 17.—[British Wireless Service.]—Two leading British authorities, Lord Buckmaster and Lord Parmoor, who have taken a prominent part in advancing the cause of a league of nations, today expressed satisfaction with the covenant of the league of nations as laid before the peace conference. Lord Buckmaster is a former lord chancellor and Lord Parmoor is the judicial member of the privy council.

Lord Buckmaster says that the scheme is sufficient and that he believes it will endure.

## GERMAN 'REDS' PUNDER CITY IN WESTPHALIA

### Grenades Blast Doors in Mining Center; Rent-zau Out.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—[Delayed.]—[By the Associated Press.]—Spartan troops from nearby towns marched into Gelsenkirchen, in Westphalia, early this morning and overpowered the local military and police forces, a portion of which went over to the Spartans.

The plundering of the city followed. The doors of houses were blown in with hand grenades and much booty was secured by the Spartans.

The Gelsenkirchen banks and the city treasury had been warned in time and saved their funds.

The raiding Spartans came from Rattungen and Wattenscheid. [Gelsenkirchen is in the Westphalian mining region, six miles northwest of Bochum. It has a population of about 40,000.]

Store Strike Spreads.

The strike of department store workers in Berlin has spread to Hamburg and 5,000 employees of shops and stores there are on strike. The Hamburg workers left their posts after placing placards in the show windows declaring: "Our employees earn a million a year; we are paid 75 marks monthly."

The Berlin strike has not yet been settled, and late this afternoon the number of employees who had left their posts was 40,000.

Reds Seize Nuremberg.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 17.—The telephone, telegraph, and newspaper offices at Nuremberg, Bavaria, have been occupied by Spartans, according to reports received here.

The outbreak in Nuremberg followed an attempt by the government forces to disperse a procession of Spartans who were protesting against the reorganization of the Bavarian army. Shots were said to have been fired from the barracks into the crowd which took matters into its own hands and stormed the army headquarters and seized the telephone, telegraph, and newspaper offices.

Foreign Minister Quits.

BASEL, Switzerland, Feb. 17.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German foreign minister, has resigned, according to a Weimar dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin. There is no confirmation from other sources.

Gustav Noske, minister of defense in the German government, in defending the attitude of Germany toward Poland before the German national assembly at Weimar, said:

"The honor of Germany must be defended at all costs against Polish imperialism. We regret our inability to do more for the protection of our frontier."

The minister promised that the law would be applied in all severity against those whose guilt was established in connection with the deaths of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

War Cost 40 Billion.

WEIMAR, Feb. 15.—[Delayed.]—[By the Associated Press.]—The German revolution last November was an artificial one and a "real revolution" is still to come, Hugo Haase, independent Socialist leader, declared in the German national assembly today.

The form of the revolution to come, he declared, would depend upon the acts of the present government. Haase attacked the government and aroused outbreaks from other members by his vituperative argument.

The German people generally do not yet understand clearly the financial situation in which the war has left them and they are too optimistic, he declared Dr. Schiffer, the minister of finance in an address to the national assembly. He astonished the house when he gave the statistics to show that the war had cost \$42,000,000,000.

Aids Vote of Credit.

Dr. Schiffer then asked the assembly to vote credit in the form of a loan for \$5,000,000,000, the greatest loan the German people ever have been asked to raise. He explained that last October the government issued a loan of \$1,000,000,000, but that it was not sufficient.

It asked for a credit of \$4,000,000,000, but when this was refused, raised it by means of bank note issues.

The daily expenditures during the war, Dr. Schiffer added, ranged from \$10,000,000 in 1914 to \$34,000,000 in 1918. The minister explained that there had been a steady decrease in expenditures since the signing of the armistice.

No one was in a position to say whether Germany would be able to extricate herself.

#### The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

Vol. LXXVII. Tuesday, Feb. 18, No. 42.

Published daily at No. 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Subscription price—Daily with Sunday for one year—\$10.00. Single copies 5c. Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 3, 1904, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Illinois, under act of March 3, 1879.

Martha Washington Candies. Chocolates, Bonbons, Caramels, the full pound, 70c.

Solid Pack Pecan Roll, the full pound, 80c.

31 E. Adams St. 322-D Broadway. 31 E. Washington St. 17 S. Wabash Ave. 31 W. Jackson Blvd.



Under the new terms of the armistice hostilities must cease in Posen, where the Germans have been opposing the advance of the Poles in their efforts to establish their claim to the entire territory of the German province of Posen.

The provisional boundary fixed by the allied armistice commission follows:

East of Grosser Neudorf (southeast of Bromberg), south of Labischin, south of Schodowen, north of Esin (southwest of Bromberg), south of Sana (1), north of Usarnkau (east of Kreuz), west of Birnbaum and Bentschen (west of Posen), Wolstein, Lesa, and north of Wierszawa, and thence along the frontier between Silesia and Poland.

This takes in the greater part of Posen and only leaves out those portions along the border that have been thoroughly Germanized.

The heavy shaded portions of the map show the new territory in which the allies have backed up Polish sovereignty.

## WAR IN RUSSIA ENDS BY ORDER OF PRESIDENT

### Acts with England in Recall of Troops; Out in Spring.

(Continued from first page.)

government either would not or could not tell its policy. Finally in England a righteous public opinion compelled an alteration of England's course, and now apparently the course of America is changed. Thank God, the American boys who are yet alive are to be returned to us."

ARCHANGEL, Feb. 15.—[Delayed.]—[By the Associated Press.]—Reports of bolshevik misconduct after the occupation of Shenkursk, which are printed as facts in the Archangel newspaper, have greatly stirred the population here, and Russians friendly to the allies are anxiously inquiring whether the allied force is to be withdrawn or retained here.

Among the Shenkursk reports printed in one that Mother Raphaela, abbess of the large convent at Shenkursk, has been executed by the bolsheviks. Reports received by allied intelligence officers indicate that Mother Raphaela had been arrested, but there is no news of her alleged execution.

Slaughter Getting Worse.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—It has been learned from various reliable sources, says Reuters' Limited, that the situation in Petrograd and Moscow three weeks ago was worse than ever. Executions were being continued in the prisoners and were carried out to the lively strains of a regimental band, the victims being lined up at the edge of a long open grave and shot by Lettish soldiers.

"The lot of the workman," says Reuters, "is desperate under the bolshevik regime. The food situation in Petrograd has gone from bad to worse. Hundreds of persons are dying weekly and the present population is a little over 500,000."

The bolsheviks are increasing their efforts to destroy the morale of the new Russian conscript soldiers as well as of the American and British troops. Bolshevism propaganda, well written and printed in English, has been distributed mysteriously among the various allied units.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Arrived. Rotterdam, New York. F. J. LUCKENBACH, New York. DANTE ALIGHIERE, New York. AGAMEMNON, New York. SIRACUSA, London. SHINKOKU MARU, Yokohama. TSUYAMA MARU, San Francisco. PRINCESS JULIANA, Halifax. METAGAMA, St. John. WAR SUMOS, Seattle. MANOA, Manila. COLUMBIA (previously), Manila. SAN GIORGIO, Genoa. CHICAGO, Bordeaux. ADRIATICA, Liverpool. MEGANTIC, Liverpool.

Left. COLUMBIA, New York. WEST GALATIA, New York. ADMIRAL, Seattle. SIBERIA MARU, Yokohama. GABRIELA, San Francisco. OSKAR II, Chicago. TSUBOGISAN MARU, Yokohama. QUAYSON, Shanghai.

Says Emperor Charles Is Prisoner of Socialists

GENEVA, Feb. 17.—[By the Associated Press.]—A report received here from Innsbruck says former Emperor Charles of Austria is a prisoner in the castle of Innsbruck, where he is being guarded by Socialists.

The reports said that Charles desires to emigrate to America with his family as a civilian. Most of his fortune is said to have been placed in the United States.

## NEW BOUNDARIES FOR POLAND

### Under the new terms of the armistice hostilities must cease in Posen, where the Germans have been opposing the advance of the Poles in their efforts to establish their claim to the entire territory of the German province of Posen.

The provisional boundary fixed by the allied armistice commission follows:

East of Grosser Neudorf (southeast of Bromberg), south of Labischin, south of Schodowen, north of Esin (southwest of Bromberg), south of Sana (1), north of Usarnkau (east of Kreuz), west of Birnbaum and Bentschen (west of Posen), Wolstein, Lesa, and north of Wierszawa, and thence along the frontier between Silesia and Poland.

This takes in the greater part of Posen and only leaves out those portions along the border that have been thoroughly Germanized.

The heavy shaded portions of the map show the new territory in which the allies have backed up Polish sovereignty.

## THRIFT

Banks thrive because they safeguard funds—and, in safeguarding them, make them grow. A Savings Account earns 3% per annum interest. \$2.00 a week deposited regularly will amount to \$105.51 in a year. In five years your savings would amount to \$62.35 on this basis.

If you have no account, open one here. If you have one, add to it, regularly, and watch it grow.

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank. Northeast Corner La Salle and Jackson Streets.

## RHINE OFFICERS AROUSED OVER HOSPITAL CARE

### U. S. Soldiers Forced to Care for Selves; Food Cold.

BY PARKE BROWN. [Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.] [By Special Cable.]

COBLENZ, Feb. 16, via Paris, Feb. 17.—As magazine covers and fiction illustrations have conveyed the impression that the hospital experience of a soldier wounded in battle has thrills and pleasure, it is possible for the folks back home to think a hospital bunk amid the peaceful conditions along the Rhine is a bed of roses.

That this is not the case was shown clearly to the correspondent, who has just emerged from one of the biggest evacuation hospitals in the army of occupation.

Previously men who had been discharged from the hospital had been heard to complain of conditions, but that seemed merely the exercise of a soldier's world-wide prerogative, to grumble. This was far different, for here were captains, majors, and lieutenant colonels leaving the hospital with promises to make personal reports to headquarters concerning the situation.

Staff Is Overworked.

For the expert surgeons, hustling from early morning to late at night and the busy nurses they had nothing but praise. And it wasn't any single phase of the situation or any of a group of factors that brought criticism. It was the situation as a whole that made existence miserable.

A man awoke with a shivering hair pillow slipping from under his head. If he could not wash himself, he went unwashed, because there were only two nurses on the floor.

The mildest cold, already cold, was followed by a mug of flavorless cold, also chilled. If the patient had a fractured arm bound across his chest and wanted to sit up a moment, some convalescent patient must help him. If he needed water, he or his friends must go out into a hall for it.

Ordered Busy Elsewhere.

The two nurses could not be everywhere, and the two orderlies were either out on errands or were busy with other numerous duties.

At noon meat of a kind that anywhere has been sent back in any American lunch counter, mashed potatoes, which were pushed through a gravel screen and the everlasting army macaroni were present.

In the late afternoon reading was almost impossible because the light hung high above the foot of the bed.

But what about all the little luxuries, fruit, and delicacies, and fair women coming in to cheer the invalids, write letters, and to do other little errands for them?

An enlisted man said a nice lady came through asking who wanted cigarettes, and in response to his request for three, or almost a half day's supply. One man in need of surgical attention waited half a day before his turn came.

Wait at Station.

At 9 o'clock one night came orders to evacuate sixty men at 9 o'clock the next morning. One group, being sent to a hospital in France, was ordered to be at the railroad station at 2 o'clock, and waited until 6 for a train.

But even the man who is discharged from the hospital and ordered to rejoin his organization does not have a rest time. Many walked several blocks to the replacement office and there found no advance notice sent of their need for transportation back to their area or across the Rhine.

At this office the enlisted men faced a printed notice saying they must carry their full pack, followed by the warning, "Don't argue."

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 15, are as follows: Domestic beef, 18.07 cents per pound—Advertisement.

## KENLY GREETS RICKENBACHER DESPITE A FALL

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 17.—Gen. W. L. Kenly, chief of military aeronautics, arrived in Columbus tonight in time to enjoy part of the banquet festivities arranged in honor of the home-coming of Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacher, despite a near-serious accident at New Philadelphia, Pa.

Gen. Kenly left his office in Washington shortly before noon, saying he was going for a "short flight." He ascended and finding atmospheric conditions suitable, decided to accept the invitation for a dinner in honor of America's ace of aces in Columbus, a distance of about 400 miles. He cleared 300 miles of his trip when he encountered a snow storm, which forced him and his pilot to descend at New Philadelphia.

In descending the machine struck on its nose, overturned, and was badly damaged. Maj. V. C. Ocker, the pilot, sustained minor injuries.

Gen. Kenly made the rest of the trip to Columbus by automobile and train.

## First STORE IN THE LOOP

Double Savings Today! DOUBLE 2x2x STAMPS

With All Purchases, No Matter How Big the Savings on the Merchandise Itself!

Wonderful Furniture Values Still to Be Had From the "\$50,000 Day" Sale

ROTHSCHILD COMPANY. State, Jackson, Van Buren

## BREST UNFIT FOR HOUSING CATTLE, OWEN DECLARES

### Mad and Nostalgia Besetting Evils of French Port.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—United States Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, who for the last two months has been studying the reconstruction program of the American army in France, upon his arrival here today on the steamship Rotterdam, said: "Brest is not fit for cattle to live in."

"Many of the soldiers there are suffering from melancholia," he said, and added that he would recommend to the senate military affairs committee that they be brought home as soon as possible and that every care be given them when they return.

There are too many men and too few ships at the debarkation camp, according to Senator Owen, who said that despondency and homesickness are evident wherever one goes.

Major Commits Suicide.

"One major committed suicide while I was there," he said. "Officers are doing their best to cope with the difficulty. The government must organize employment bureaus and get these soldiers back into civil life as quickly as possible."

Senator Owen attributed much of the trouble to climatic conditions in Brest. He said he saw American soldiers standing in rain and mud for hours awaiting their food.

He said the first thing he intended doing was to inform Secretary Baker of the conditions and the attitude of the soldiers on coming home from what he called "a horrible hole."

He declared that "any one who advocates a correction of conditions is doing a charitable and Christian work. They told us over there that Brest is better than it was. If that is so, God help those who were there when it was worse."

Hurried Home to Tell.

Senator and Mrs. Owen contemplated remaining longer abroad, but their visit short, they said, "in order that they might report to Washington the deplorable conditions existing at Brest."

"The trouble over there," said Mrs. Owen, "is that they ordered men from place to place when some of them are unfit to travel. Thousands of these men have been piled into Brest before the ships are ready to take them aboard. It is rainy and misty there almost every day, the men are crazy to get home, and the weather conditions aggravate their homesickness."

Invited to Tell Senate.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—Senator Owen will be invited to tell the senate military committee of conditions at the American embarkation camp at Brest, which he sharply criticized in a statement today after his arrival in New York from France.

Secretary Baker said today he was delighted that Senator Owen had been at the camp, and after reading what the war department was combining every source where additional shipping to bring the troops home might be found.

"As to the crowding at Brest," the secretary continued, "I have not the means of knowing what the answer to that is. It is rainy and misty there almost every day, the men are crazy to get home, and the weather conditions aggravate their homesickness."

When the senator says "unsanitary" I do not think he means unsanitary in the sense that it is unclean. There are simply oceans of mud there."

## MANY DEAD AS HUN HERDS POLES ACROSS FRONTIER

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The Polish national committee announces that the first large crowd of deported Poles, comprising 25,000 men and women and 650 children, has arrived from Germany at the Polish frontier. The deported persons, the committee says, traveled by day and night in open trucks in the temperature 12 degrees below zero. Fifty-six children died as a result of the cold.

At the German frontier, according to the statement, the Poles were deprived of their money, footwear, and extra clothing, and males among them ranging from 15 to 35 years of age were detained.

## CALL WASHINGTON CONFERENCE ON BUILDERS' STRIKE

### WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Secretary Baker and Wilson today telegraphed officials of the Building Trades Employers' association and the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America asking them to send representatives here Wednesday for a conference to discuss the building trade strike in New York. Officers of the carpenters tonight said they probably would accede to the request. The employers' association made no announcement.

New York, Feb. 17.—The executive council of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor today cabled to Samuel Gompers in France asking him to request European labor leaders to oppose contracts sought in France and Belgium by the Building Trades Employers' association of this city. This action follows the calling of a general strike effective today on all basic building trades workers employed by the association. Some labor leaders estimated that 100,000 men in several cities would eventually be affected.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 17.—Announcement by owners that the Seattle steel building yards would resume work Wednesday develops a tangled situation. The unions declare the strikers will "stand pat." Shipyard workers, under their agreements with the government, must employ union men. Various international union officials previously have "ordered" their members back to work, but practically all remain loyal to the metal trades council.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 17.—The Metal Mine Workers' Industrial union No. 800 I. W. U. today voted to call off the strike at the copper mines of the Butte district.

## FOUR NATIONS VOTE WOMEN A VOICE IN PEACE

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The Inter-Allied Women's council now has the assent of four of the five great powers to its request for representation of women on all peace conference committees dealing with the interests of women and children.

Eamon Duggan, the Italian foreign minister, today consented for Italy, France, Great Britain, and the United States already having agreed to the proposition.

The plan for participation of women comprises also formation of an international women's committee to be consulted on such questions as may be of interest to them before final action is taken. Secretary Lansing told the women delegates he would support the plan and also announced his personal approval of woman suffrage.

The American delegates on the Inter-Allied Women's council are Mrs. Juliet Barrett Rublee, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, and Miss Katherine B. Davis.

## Queen Mary to Accept American Flag

LONDON, Feb. 17.—[Via Mutual.]—Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace tomorrow will accept a large American flag presented by Americans now on in Washington. The flag, which was made in the United States, is the property of the American people and will be presented to the queen by the American ambassador.

TRAINMASTER FOUND DEAD.

Frederick Ehlmann, trainmaster at the Illinois Central railroad at the Park station, was found dead in his room at the station. He was believed to have been killed by a train.

## THE FAIR

State, Adams and Dearborn Streets. Founded 1875.

## Final Reduction on All High School Uniforms

THESE high school uniforms are in all sizes from 35 to 40 (no charge for alterations). They are the officially approved uniform and include coat, trousers, cap and insignia. These uniforms are priced regularly at 13.60; while they last in this sale, 4.95 choice at

Choice of These High School Mackinaws, Regularly Priced 16.50, at 8.95

They are made from heavy moleskin, inverted pleated back, heavy, windproof lining, belt all around, and convertible collar; all sizes; while they last, at

STOP & SHOP

Specs for Tuesday and Wednesday

TEGAR BACON, sugar cured, first quality, reg. 70c lb., 50c. WEDGWOOD INN TEA, delicately aromatic, 25c. 10c blend, 1/4 lb. pkg., 38c.

ORANGES, Indian River variety, extra juicy, 79c. MANZANILLA OLIVES, stuffed with pimientos, 38c. 8oz. bottle.

The TEBBETTS & GARLAND Store 10-18 N. Michigan Blvd. - Randolph 7000

## THE WORLDS BEST TO EAT

## PRESIDENT TO GIVE CONGRESS LEAGUE REPORT

### Wilson Reads Comm. on Draft; Attends Ship Service.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 18.—[By the Associated Press.]—President Wilson spent his day at sea in attending church services, sleeping, and resting. He was seen no official business whatever, and received no official dispatches.

The president read with interest a wireless digest of newspaper news and expressions in congressional circles regarding the constitution of the league of nations, but made no comment upon it. It is probable that he will express his own views to the people of the United States in his speech at Madison Square Garden, which he undoubtedly will deliver, making his address in a report of his two months work in Europe.

Will Meet Committee.

While the president's busy day in attending congress of his work was yet fully shaped, he is expected to decide upon the most direct route, which, in addition to his speech, will probably be through conference with the foreign affairs committee of the house.

It is quite out of the question that the senate will be called upon to act upon the league of nations treaty, as it will not be perfected before the president's return to the White House. It is probable that the treaty will be subjected to some change before it is put into treaty form.

Portrait of Wilson.

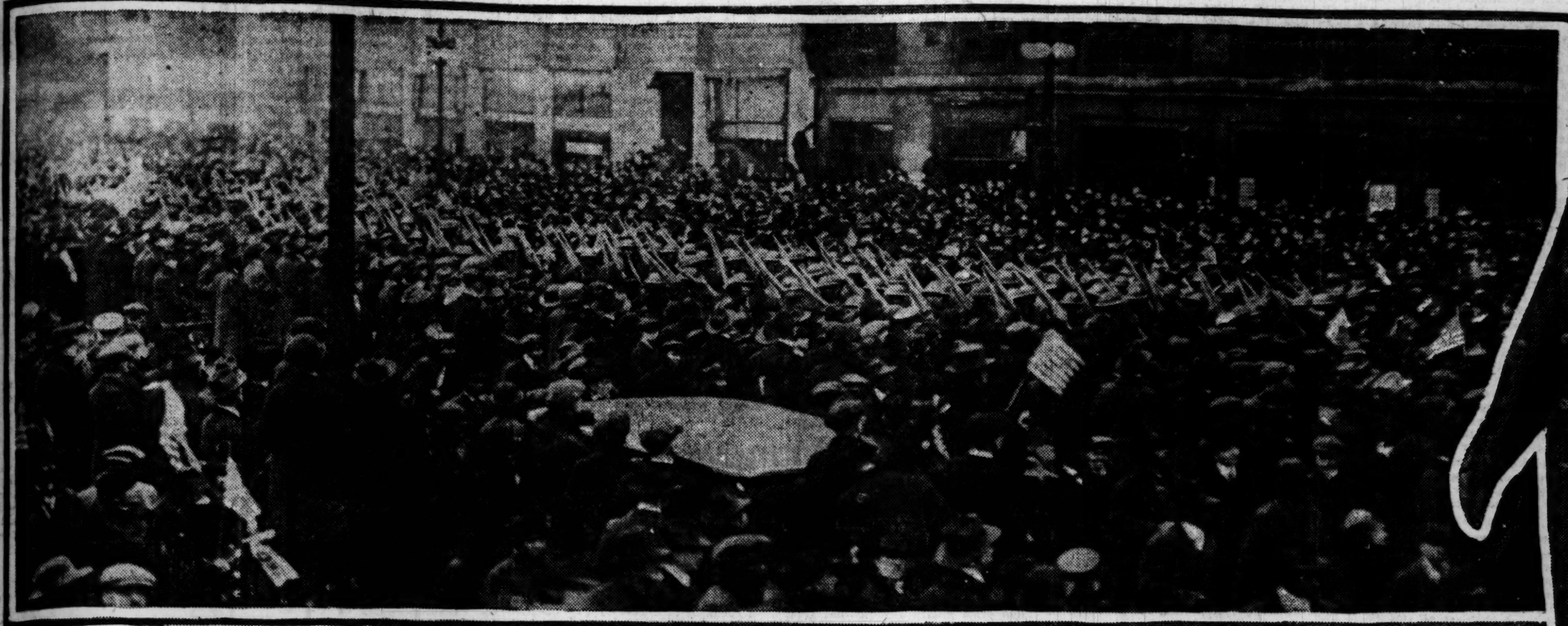
PARIS, Feb. 17.—The president's portrait, painted by Sir William Orpen, is to be presented to the president by the British people. The portrait is a full-length portrait of the president in his military uniform, and is believed to be the best portrait of the president that has been painted.

## Queen Mary to Accept American Flag

</



*Camera's Story of How Chicago Showered Affection on Her Famous "Black Devils"*



Col. Thomas A. Roberts, commander of the 370th infantry, and Lieut. Col. Otis B. Duncan, ranking Negro officer in the U. S. army.

# POINDEXTER TO BROACH WORLD PACT IN SENATE

# COMPROMISE FOR ARMY OF 280,000 WILL BE OFFERED

## NO RECRUITING FOR ARMY, U. S. TELLS GERMANS

## Opposition Debate Not to Await Return of Wilson.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The senate is scheduled to begin debate tomorrow on the proposed constitution of the league of nations, notwithstanding President Wilson's expressed wish for silence until he reaches Washington.

Senator Poindexter, Republican, of Washington announced today that he would speak in the senate tomorrow in opposition to the league constitution, which, he contends, the senate would have no power to ratify under the American constitution.

**Not Within Circle.**

The Washington senator is not a member of the foreign relations committee and does not come within the purview of the executive order. He will have been requested by the president to preserve a strict reticence until he arrives in the capital.

The senate has its ear close to the ground to catch the trend of public sentiment. It began hearing from the country on both sides of the issue.

Those opposed to the league said they were receiving letters and telegrams giving them much encouragement.

Senator Sherman of Illinois said he had received a number of letters opposing the ratification of the constitution of the league. Many letters opposing the league also are being received.

### Lack Votes in Senate.

One prominent Democratic leader made a canvass of the senate—somewhat superficial, he admitted—and concluded that today the constitution of the league could not be ratified. He found, he said, about six Democrats opposed to the league, and about six Republicans favoring it. This would

live the proponents of the league a majority but not the necessary two-thirds ratio. It is not impossible, however, the adoption of a resolution endorsing the league constitution.

Democratic senators made use today of former President Taft's endorsement of the league. Senator Wadsworth of Mississippi had Mr. Taft's statement read into the Congressional Record.

Senator Wadsworth, Republican, of New York, came out in opposition to the league on the ground that "it is a potential surrender of sovereignty" and through fear that it would wreck the Monroe doctrine. He doubted the ability of the senate to act without first obtaining from the country a sweeping revision of the constitution.

## Gotham Also Welcomes Her Colored Heroes Home

egro warriors marched up Fifth avenue today. A chicken dinner awaited them at the end of the march. The troops were New York's old Fifteenth, now the Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth infantry, home from the war. Of the troops in line, 171 wore the *coif de guerre*.

**WOMEN AIDS TO SOLDIERS.**  
The Women's Auxiliary of the Three Hundred and Fifth New York Infantry was among the first in this country formed to provide for the soldiers abroad and care for their dependents at home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special].—Blocked for the time being by opponents of the temporary army of 500,000, the house military affairs committee decided today to ask the rules committee to report in a rule permitting consideration of the army appropriation bill legislative rider in its present form, subject to amendment.

The rules committee will give the subject consideration tomorrow and the night will be resumed on the floor. Debate on the military bill will continue for another day or two in the house.

While the military affairs committee decided to push the legislative rider in its present form, some of the members will support a compromise proposal on the floor, believing that the temper of the house is against authorizing the increase to 500,000.

Representative McKenzie of Illinois expects to offer a compromise substitute providing authority for enlistment only to the total war strength of the old regular army. Gen. March estimates the maximum total possible under the old law is 280,000.

Mr. McKenzie, like Representative Kahn of California, Representative Anthony of Kansas, and other Republican leaders on the military affairs committee, favors the 500,000 provision in the bill if it can be passed.

COBLENZ, Feb. 17.—[By the ASSOCIATED PRESS.]—While the Germans in the American occupied territory have digested and accepted the plan of the league of nations and the terms of the armistice renewal, they have been told to postpone indefinitely their elections. A sharp reminder also was given them that attempts to secure recruits in this area for their army would result in drastic punishment.

The new Prussian government had called elections in all municipalities for March 2. The order against recruiting was occasioned by the posting in Neuwed yesterday of an appeal for volunteers.

It is not difficult for the natives to secure permission to cross the lines when satisfactory reason is given for their doing so. It is suspected that at least a part of the movement into Germany is due to efforts to build up the army. A proclamation issued today by Gen. Dickman against recruiting forbids the publication of posters or the sending of letters and telegrams relating to that subject.

## Revolt Crushed Out Completely, Portugal Says

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—Final suppression of the revolutionary movement in Portugal has been proclaimed by the government at Lisbon, according to dispatches received today at the state department.

## German Austria Election Divides Parties' Power

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The elections of Sunday in German Austria were favorable to the Social Democrats, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Vienna. The elections were held without disorder.

The Social Democrats, the dispatch adds, elected all their leaders in Vienna. The result of the elections probably will be the formation of a coalition government, no party having secured an absolute majority.

A PROGRAM

# A PROGRAM for an Amer- ican Revolution

without Bolshevism — a definite constructive pro-

gram—is outlined in this week's issue

of  
**The Nation**

10c  
AT ALL NEWS STANDS

## Itching Rashes

**With Luncura**  
 All druggists: Soap, Ointment, and Tablets.  
 Sample each free of "Celliera, Dept. E, Boston."



**NEOCA 2 1/8 IN.**  
**ORDWAY 2 3/8 IN.**  
CUT WITH  
THE DUPLEX CURVE



**Sion Collars**  
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA  
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. 77 ST. N. Y.

 All experienced cooks make wonderful pancakes from Uncle



Uncle  
Jerry  
Pancake Flour

**When you think:**

**W** of writing  
Think of  
**HITING**

**Liquor and Drug Habits Promptly and Easily Relieved**  
We remove the craving and our 40 years of success proves it. No nausea or other sick-

All correspondence confidential.  
**THE KEELEY INSTITUTE**  
 DOWNTOWN, ILLINOIS  
 Chicago Office: 1207 Hector Building



# PAYMENT BY GERMANS OF REPARATION MAY BE CAUSE OF DANGERS

## WRONG METHOD OF COLLECTION WOULD BE PERIL

Close Study Needed to Solve the Issues of Finance.

(Continued from first page.)

the maintenance of their troops in France, and all the expenditures made by the individual foreigners still will be figures in the millions of dollars and will, of course, in the last analysis, be covered by foreign funds, just as much as if the goods in question had been loaded on ships and sent to New York and there paid for in the usual course of trade.

The tourist traffic before the war yielded France an export value estimated at much more than \$100,000,000 a year, whereas her actual exports, as shown by the custom house, amounted to approximately \$1,000,000,000. Now the relation between these two figures is reversed and at the present the expenditures of foreigners in France amount to a far greater sum than the value of her exports declared at the custom house.

More than Pay Imports. The value of the imports to France (again I speak of those shown by the custom house figures) amounted, before the war, to approximately \$1,000,000,000. We shall not be far from the mark in assuming that, if the French imports during 1919 were taken at the pre-war figure, they could all be covered by the sums which will be paid in liquidating the accounts of the foreign armies on French soil, which remain in large, though diminishing, numbers.

The liquidation of the American expeditionary force and the continuing expenditures due to the presence of troops (whose average number during the year of 1919 cannot be stated with accuracy) will be available during 1919, may venture to the presence of troops in the United States, including the interest charges, will be more than covered by the dollars available from our payments in France during the year of 1919.

Tourists Will Pay Much. Glancing at the future, there seems to be no reason to doubt that the army of American sightseers which is ready to spend money freely in France will partially take the place of the khaki clad multitudes now crossing the Atlantic homeward bound. The tourist expenditures before the war will doubtless be completely dwarfed by the immense sums spent here in visiting the battlefields of France.

It is not unreasonable to suppose these visitors would pay the interest of the government if the balance of trade would in itself fall, and cover the amount due which would not exceed \$175,000,000 a year, the bulk of which runs in favor of Great Britain.

We may more than safely make such a presumption, remembering that what has been said regarding the future tourist traffic applies to the whole world, though the figures in respect to the British military expenditure would be far less than those presented by the American case.

Admit Peril Still Exists. The relatively optimistic view of the French external finance for the next few years has not left her thoughtful statesmen in doubt as to her grave internal problem. If comfort is to be found in the fact that all the other belligerent countries must face similar difficulties they have that comfort in plenty.

In the parliamentary debates the following striking figure stands out: namely, an annual deficit of approximately \$2,000,000,000, after taking into account the total domestic revenue that can be collected without incurring the political dangers feared by the French statesmen.

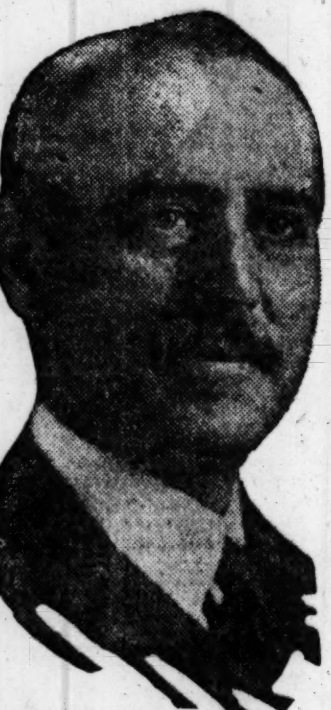
If we deduct from this great sum the total interest charge on the external debt (roundly \$275,000,000) it remains that something like \$1,725,000,000 deficit must be covered. Then the discussion reveals the conviction that if France had no external debt whatever, her internal finance would yet present questions of the gravest character.

Delay in German Payment. Under these circumstances the French financiers naturally turn to the consideration of the relief which may be obtained from Germany by way of indemnities. Thoughtful men appreciate, however, that whatever may be the sum eventually fixed on as that due from Germany to the various claimants against her, it will be impossible to transfer a large sum to France during the current year.

Mr. Ribot therefore assumed that another domestic loan probably would be floated in France during 1919. The suggested figure was in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000,000. Whether or not this loan, if made, should be specifically guaranteed by the German indemnities, it is obvious that such payments are expected to strengthen the operation. But since the amount and maturities of these indemnities remain

## EXPLAINS DANGER

Oscar T. Crosby Tells Problems Allies Face in Collecting Damages from Germany.



Oscar T. Crosby  
PHOTO BY HARRIS & EVING

In doubt it seems important to estimate the maximum sum that may be available from taxes collected from the French people themselves.

Some Increases "on Paper."

Just before the war, the French government received from all sources approximately \$1,250,000,000 in taxes and revenues from monopolies. At that time it was estimated that the total national income was approximately \$6,000,000,000. The national wealth was estimated at about \$50,000,000,000. In 1918 the total amount collected from taxes and monopolies was increased by approximately \$200,000,000, part of which, however, was purely bookkeeping, since it resulted from increased custom-house receipts paid in large part on goods directly used by the government for war purposes and therefore not true income from the citizens.

Criticism Is Not Fair.

There has been a good deal of unfavorable criticism of this small increase in the war taxation in France when compared with the large increase in Great Britain and the United States. This criticism loses much of its force when it is pointed out that the pre-war taxation in France, compared with its wealth, was much higher than the corresponding figures in the United States. Furthermore, one of the richest portions of France ceased to be an available source of revenue as early as September, 1914. This was the area occupied by the enemy. It was relatively small but the wealth gathered there was relatively large.

Our own national income in 1918 was variously estimated from \$30,000,000,000 to \$40,000,000,000. Our national taxation was approximately \$1,000,000,000. Many expenditures which are borne in France by the national government are, in the United States, taken over by the various states; consequently the total cost of the government and the ratios between the taxes and the national income are taken at once from a comparison between the national finance figures of the two countries.

Yet, making all due allowance for this fact, it remains that we took a very much smaller proportion of the national income for the governmental purposes than was required in France.

Hard to Get Comparisons. It is to be regretted that the figures given out by the various countries as to the national wealth and national income are not based upon uniform methods of calculation. None of them can claim the reputation which Cesar

insisted upon for his wife. They are all of a loose character, and, in using them, I do so with many reservations. But also with the thought that all of them are tainted more or less by errors of the same kind; hence, after all, there is some value in them as a basis of comparison.

M. Ribot quoted the experience of England during the Napoleonic wars as showing that something like one-third of the national income had been taken by the government for war purposes, and suggested that this is the limit beyond which no government may safely go.

Many Need Full Income. If we are still at sea in respect to such calculations, we may be quite sure that far less certainty attaches to any similar estimates made a century ago. Nor does it seem to me possible that the proportion indicated by M. Ribot can be maintained in any country.

We have reason to believe that something like 80 per cent of the total wealth produced in any country goes annually to those whose incomes are small in the proportion of the total. Thus it is probably impossible to divert to nonproductive purposes one-third of the real income of the people without doing much harm to the economy.

One explanation of these wide discrepancies may be supposed to be found in the fact that the enormous amounts of aggregate wealth produced by the small farmers don't find the way into statistics.

French Production Out. Let us, however, use such figures as are available and make some corresponding deductions therefrom. It should be noted first that the pre-war income of France will be, for some time, diminished by virtue of the paralysis of business in the devastated districts.

There will then be a further reduction due to the pre-war French foreign investments to which Mr. Clemenceau so pointedly alluded. While the capital involved in these investments is large, the actual return as a part of the national income received annually is small in the proportion of the wealth produced by the constant industry of the people residing in France; thus, we may roughly assume from Mr. Clemenceau's figures on the war, that the income of \$40,000,000,000 foreign investments will, for some years, fall to reach France. That means approximately \$300,000,000, or five per cent of the estimated total income of the nation before the war.

Value of Money Changes. In endeavoring to reach an expression in money for the annual income of the French nation hereafter, a great difficulty is presented by the immense change in the purchasing power of money. We may expect a large increase in the nominal income of the nation even if the actual amount of wealth in material things should remain unchanged. The extraordinary expansion of the circulating medium in France undoubtedly will result for some time to come in an era of high prices.

Efforts will be made by the intelligent and patriotic men who conduct the French finances to relieve the situation, but it will not be easy to go far in the desired direction within the next year or two.

In 1913 the French paper money was approximately \$1,200,000,000. The latest statement of the Bank of France shows that this has been increased to \$6,000,000,000. It is only necessary to quote these figures in order to show how difficult will be the process of deflation.

Higher Wages a Problem. Independently of this fact we are confronted here, as elsewhere, by the new standard of wages established in the production of war materials. No account was taken of the normal peace time value of the product of labor. How to get away from this condition without strikes bordering on a revolution is a world-wide problem.

Without attempting a solution of this question, we may safely state that every bushel of grain and every manufactured article produced in France for the next few years will be quoted at a higher price in money than in the pre-war days.

How far this inflation in prices will be carried is mere guess work; but, since we must make some estimate, it may not be wide of the mark to say that, in money value, the national income of France for the year 1919

would show an increase of, say, \$5,000,000,000, raising it from \$6,000,000,000 to something like \$11,000,000,000. This sum is not far from three times the total budget figure and might suggest the possibility of the English precedent during the Napoleonic period being followed, meeting the whole of the \$5,000,000,000 budget by domestic taxation.

This does not, however, seem at all probable as a practical matter. The French people feel that they have a right to a diminished taxation after the close of the war. It may be considered impracticable, when there is no enemy knocking at the gates of Paris, to impose taxes which might have been borne by the Frenchmen when their national existence was in peril.

Many Need Full Income. If we are still at sea in respect to such calculations, we may be quite sure that far less certainty attaches to any similar estimates made a century ago. Nor does it seem to me possible that the proportion indicated by M. Ribot can be maintained in any country.

We have reason to believe that something like 80 per cent of the total wealth produced in any country goes annually to those whose incomes are small in the proportion of the total. Thus it is probably impossible to divert to nonproductive purposes one-third of the real income of the people without doing much harm to the economy.

One explanation of these wide discrepancies may be supposed to be found in the fact that the enormous amounts of aggregate wealth produced by the small farmers don't find the way into statistics.

French Production Out. Let us, however, use such figures as are available and make some corresponding deductions therefrom. It should be noted first that the pre-war income of France will be, for some time, diminished by virtue of the paralysis of business in the devastated districts.

There will then be a further reduction due to the pre-war French foreign investments to which Mr. Clemenceau so pointedly alluded. While the capital involved in these investments is large, the actual return as a part of the national income received annually is small in the proportion of the wealth produced by the constant industry of the people residing in France; thus, we may roughly assume from Mr. Clemenceau's figures on the war, that the income of \$40,000,000,000 foreign investments will, for some years, fall to reach France. That means approximately \$300,000,000, or five per cent of the estimated total income of the nation before the war.

Value of Money Changes. In endeavoring to reach an expression in money for the annual income of the French nation hereafter, a great difficulty is presented by the immense change in the purchasing power of money. We may expect a large increase in the nominal income of the nation even if the actual amount of wealth in material things should remain unchanged. The extraordinary expansion of the circulating medium in France undoubtedly will result for some time to come in an era of high prices.

Efforts will be made by the intelligent and patriotic men who conduct the French finances to relieve the situation, but it will not be easy to go far in the desired direction within the next year or two.

In 1913 the French paper money was approximately \$1,200,000,000. The latest statement of the Bank of France shows that this has been increased to \$6,000,000,000. It is only necessary to quote these figures in order to show how difficult will be the process of deflation.

Higher Wages a Problem. Independently of this fact we are confronted here, as elsewhere, by the new standard of wages established in the production of war materials. No account was taken of the normal peace time value of the product of labor. How to get away from this condition without strikes bordering on a revolution is a world-wide problem.

Without attempting a solution of this question, we may safely state that every bushel of grain and every manufactured article produced in France for the next few years will be quoted at a higher price in money than in the pre-war days.

How far this inflation in prices will be carried is mere guess work; but, since we must make some estimate, it may not be wide of the mark to say that, in money value, the national income of France for the year 1919

would show an increase of, say, \$5,000,000,000, raising it from \$6,000,000,000 to something like \$11,000,000,000. This sum is not far from three times the total budget figure and might suggest the possibility of the English precedent during the Napoleonic period being followed, meeting the whole of the \$5,000,000,000 budget by domestic taxation.

This does not, however, seem at all probable as a practical matter. The French people feel that they have a right to a diminished taxation after the close of the war. It may be considered impracticable, when there is no enemy knocking at the gates of Paris, to impose taxes which might have been borne by the Frenchmen when their national existence was in peril.

Many Need Full Income. If we are still at sea in respect to such calculations, we may be quite sure that far less certainty attaches to any similar estimates made a century ago. Nor does it seem to me possible that the proportion indicated by M. Ribot can be maintained in any country.

We have reason to believe that something like 80 per cent of the total wealth produced in any country goes annually to those whose incomes are small in the proportion of the total. Thus it is probably impossible to divert to nonproductive purposes one-third of the real income of the people without doing much harm to the economy.

One explanation of these wide discrepancies may be supposed to be found in the fact that the enormous amounts of aggregate wealth produced by the small farmers don't find the way into statistics.

French Production Out. Let us, however, use such figures as are available and make some corresponding deductions therefrom. It should be noted first that the pre-war income of France will be, for some time, diminished by virtue of the paralysis of business in the devastated districts.

There will then be a further reduction due to the pre-war French foreign investments to which Mr. Clemenceau so pointedly alluded. While the capital involved in these investments is large, the actual return as a part of the national income received annually is small in the proportion of the wealth produced by the constant industry of the people residing in France; thus, we may roughly assume from Mr. Clemenceau's figures on the war, that the income of \$40,000,000,000 foreign investments will, for some years, fall to reach France. That means approximately \$300,000,000, or five per cent of the estimated total income of the nation before the war.

Value of Money Changes. In endeavoring to reach an expression in money for the annual income of the French nation hereafter, a great difficulty is presented by the immense change in the purchasing power of money. We may expect a large increase in the nominal income of the nation even if the actual amount of wealth in material things should remain unchanged. The extraordinary expansion of the circulating medium in France undoubtedly will result for some time to come in an era of high prices.

Efforts will be made by the intelligent and patriotic men who conduct the French finances to relieve the situation, but it will not be easy to go far in the desired direction within the next year or two.

In 1913 the French paper money was approximately \$1,200,000,000. The latest statement of the Bank of France shows that this has been increased to \$6,000,000,000. It is only necessary to quote these figures in order to show how difficult will be the process of deflation.

Higher Wages a Problem. Independently of this fact we are confronted here, as elsewhere, by the new standard of wages established in the production of war materials. No account was taken of the normal peace time value of the product of labor. How to get away from this condition without strikes bordering on a revolution is a world-wide problem.

Without attempting a solution of this question, we may safely state that every bushel of grain and every manufactured article produced in France for the next few years will be quoted at a higher price in money than in the pre-war days.

How far this inflation in prices will be carried is mere guess work; but, since we must make some estimate, it may not be wide of the mark to say that, in money value, the national income of France for the year 1919

would show an increase of, say, \$5,000,000,000, raising it from \$6,000,000,000 to something like \$11,000,000,000. This sum is not far from three times the total budget figure and might suggest the possibility of the English precedent during the Napoleonic period being followed, meeting the whole of the \$5,000,000,000 budget by domestic taxation.

This does not, however, seem at all probable as a practical matter. The French people feel that they have a right to a diminished taxation after the close of the war. It may be considered impracticable, when there is no enemy knocking at the gates of Paris, to impose taxes which might have been borne by the Frenchmen when their national existence was in peril.

Many Need Full Income. If we are still at sea in respect to such calculations, we may be quite sure that far less certainty attaches to any similar estimates made a century ago. Nor does it seem to me possible that the proportion indicated by M. Ribot can be maintained in any country.

We have reason to believe that something like 80 per cent of the total wealth produced in any country goes annually to those whose incomes are small in the proportion of the total. Thus it is probably impossible to divert to nonproductive purposes one-third of the real income of the people without doing much harm to the economy.

One explanation of these wide discrepancies may be supposed to be found in the fact that the enormous amounts of aggregate wealth produced by the small farmers don't find the way into statistics.

French Production Out. Let us, however, use such figures as are available and make some corresponding deductions therefrom. It should be noted first that the pre-war income of France will be, for some time, diminished by virtue of the paralysis of business in the devastated districts.

There will then be a further reduction due to the pre-war French foreign investments to which Mr. Clemenceau so pointedly alluded. While the capital involved in these investments is large, the actual return as a part of the national income received annually is small in the proportion of the wealth produced by the constant industry of the people residing in France; thus, we may roughly assume from Mr. Clemenceau's figures on the war, that the income of \$40,000,000,000 foreign investments will, for some years, fall to reach France. That means approximately \$300,000,000, or five per cent of the estimated total income of the nation before the war.

Value of Money Changes. In endeavoring to reach an expression in money for the annual income of the French nation hereafter, a great difficulty is presented by the immense change in the purchasing power of money. We may expect a large increase in the nominal income of the nation even if the actual amount of wealth in material things should remain unchanged. The extraordinary expansion of the circulating medium in France undoubtedly will result for some time to come in an era of high prices.

Efforts will be made by the intelligent and patriotic men who conduct the French finances to relieve the situation, but it will not be easy to go far in the desired direction within the next year or two.

In 1913 the French paper money was approximately \$1,200,000,000. The latest statement of the Bank of France shows that this has been increased to \$6,000,000,000. It is only necessary to quote these figures in order to show how difficult will be the process of deflation.

Higher Wages a Problem. Independently of this fact we are confronted here, as elsewhere, by the new standard of wages established in the production of war materials. No account was taken of the normal peace time value of the product of labor. How to get away from this condition without strikes bordering on a revolution is a world-wide problem.

Without attempting a solution of this question, we may safely state that every bushel of grain and every manufactured article produced in France for the next few years will be quoted at a higher price in money than in the pre-war days.

How far this inflation in prices will be carried is mere guess work; but, since we must make some estimate, it may not be wide of the mark to say that, in money value, the national income of France for the year 1919

would show an increase of, say, \$5,000,000,000, raising it from \$6,000,000,000 to something like \$11,000,000,000. This sum is not far from three times the total budget figure and might suggest the possibility of the English precedent during the Napoleonic period being followed, meeting the whole of the \$5,000,000,000 budget by domestic taxation.

This does not, however, seem at all probable as a practical matter. The French people feel that they have a right to a diminished taxation after the close of the war. It may be considered impracticable, when there is no enemy knocking at the gates of Paris, to impose taxes which might have been borne by the Frenchmen when their national existence was in peril.

Many Need Full Income. If we are still at sea in respect to such calculations, we may be quite sure that far less certainty attaches to any similar estimates made a century ago. Nor does it seem to me possible that the proportion indicated by M. Ribot can be maintained in any country.

We have reason to believe that something like 80 per cent of the total wealth produced in any country goes annually to those whose incomes are small in the proportion of the total. Thus it is probably impossible to divert to nonproductive purposes one-third of the real income of the people without doing much harm to the economy.

One explanation of these wide discrepancies may be supposed to be found in the fact that the enormous amounts of aggregate wealth produced by the small farmers don't find the way into statistics.

French Production Out. Let us, however, use such figures as are available and make some corresponding deductions therefrom. It should be noted first that the pre-war income of France will be, for some time, diminished by virtue of the paralysis of business in the devastated districts.

There will then be a further reduction due to the pre-war French foreign investments to which Mr. Clemenceau so pointedly alluded. While the capital involved in these investments is large, the actual return as a part of the national income received annually is small in the proportion of the wealth produced by the constant industry of the people residing in France; thus, we may roughly assume from Mr. Clemenceau's figures on the war, that the income of \$40,000,000,000 foreign investments will, for some years, fall to reach France. That means approximately \$300,000,000, or five per cent of the estimated total income of the nation before the war.

Value of Money Changes. In endeavoring to reach an expression in money for the annual income of the French nation hereafter, a great difficulty is presented by the immense change in the purchasing power of money. We may expect a large increase in the nominal income of the nation even if the actual amount of wealth in material things should remain unchanged. The extraordinary expansion of the circulating medium in France undoubtedly will result for some time to come in an era of high prices.

Efforts will be made by the intelligent and patriotic men who conduct the French finances to relieve the situation, but it will not be easy to go far in the desired direction within the next year or two.

In 1913 the French paper money was approximately \$1,200,000,000. The latest statement of the Bank of France shows that this has been increased to \$6,000,000,000. It is only necessary to quote these figures in order to show how difficult will be the process of deflation.

Higher Wages a Problem. Independently of this fact we are confronted here, as elsewhere, by the new standard of wages established in the production of war materials. No account was taken of the normal peace time value of the product of labor. How to get away from this condition without strikes bordering on a revolution is a world-wide problem.

Without attempting a solution of this question, we may safely state that every bushel of grain and every manufactured article produced in France for the next few years will be quoted at a higher price in money than in the pre-war days.

How far this inflation in prices will be carried is mere guess work; but, since we must make some estimate, it may not be wide of the mark to say that, in money value, the national income of France for the year 1919

would show an increase of, say, \$5,000,000,000, raising it from \$6,000,000,000 to something like \$11,000,000,000. This sum is not far from three times the total budget figure and might suggest the possibility of the English precedent during the Napoleonic period being followed, meeting the whole of the \$5,000,000,000 budget by domestic taxation.

This does not, however, seem at all probable as a practical matter. The French people feel that they have a right to a diminished taxation after the close of the war. It may be considered impracticable, when there is no enemy knocking at the gates of Paris, to impose taxes which might have been borne by the Frenchmen when their national existence was in peril.

Many Need Full Income. If we are still at sea in respect to such calculations, we may be quite sure that far less certainty attaches to any similar estimates made a century ago. Nor does it seem to me possible that the proportion indicated by M. Ribot can be maintained in any country.

We have reason to believe that something like 80 per cent of the total wealth produced in any country goes annually to those whose incomes are small in the proportion of the total. Thus it is probably impossible to divert to nonproductive purposes one-third of the real income of the people without doing much harm to the economy.

One explanation of these wide discrepancies may be supposed to be found in the fact that the enormous amounts of aggregate wealth produced by the small farmers don't find the way into statistics.

French Production Out. Let us, however, use such figures as are available and make some corresponding deductions therefrom. It should be noted first that the pre-war income of France will be, for some time, diminished by virtue of the paralysis of business in the devastated districts.

There will then be a further reduction due to the pre-war French foreign investments to which Mr. Clemenceau so pointedly alluded. While the capital involved in these investments is large, the actual return as a part of the national income received annually is small in the proportion of the wealth produced by the constant industry of the people residing in France; thus, we may roughly assume from Mr. Clemenceau's figures on the war, that the income of \$40,000,000,000 foreign investments will, for some years, fall to reach France. That means approximately \$300,000,000, or five per cent of the estimated total income of the nation before the war.

Value of Money Changes. In endeavoring to reach an expression in money for the annual income of the French nation hereafter, a great difficulty is presented by the immense change in the purchasing power of money. We may expect a large increase in the nominal income of the nation even if the actual amount of wealth in material things should remain unchanged. The extraordinary expansion of the circulating medium in France undoubtedly will result for some time to come in an era of high prices.

Efforts will be made by the intelligent and patriotic men who conduct the French finances to relieve the situation, but it will not be easy to go far in the desired direction within the next year or two.

In 1913 the French paper money was approximately \$1,200,000,000. The latest statement of the Bank of France shows that this has been increased to \$6,000,000,000. It is only necessary to quote these figures in order to show how difficult will be the process of deflation.

Higher Wages a Problem. Independently of this fact we are confronted here, as elsewhere, by the new standard of wages established in the production of war materials. No account was taken of the normal peace time value of the product of labor. How to get away from this condition without strikes bordering on a revolution is a world-wide problem.

Without attempting a solution of this question, we may safely state that every bushel of grain and every manufactured article produced in France for the next few years will be quoted at a higher price in money than in the pre-war days.

How far this inflation in prices will be carried is mere guess work; but, since we must make some estimate, it may not be wide of the mark to say that, in money value, the national income of France for the year 1919

Brighten Up for the Boys Coming Home

Let your boy enjoy the comfort and cheer of bright, convenient Electric Light when he returns from abroad on from cantonment.

Wire Your Home Now and Put Men to Work

Our small monthly payment plan enables you to enjoy Electric Light and Electrical conveniences at once—besides having the work done now you help make work for the returning soldiers.

Time Payments

Telephone Randolph 1280—Local 225 and we will gladly have a free estimate made of the cost of wiring your home.

Commonwealth Edison Company  
123 West Adams St.

READ THE TRIBUNE FOR INFORMATION

A Safe Investment

is the investment that adds to your wealth of health. It is more essential to safeguard and build up strength than it is to add to your wealth of gold. To an underweight child or anemic adult

SCOTT'S EMULSION

three or four times daily would be an investment that would yield splendid returns in strength and vigor.

Scott's is concentrated tonic-nourishment, ideally suited to a growing child.

Scott & Bown, Bloomfield, N. J.

QUALITY is our chief consideration; only good clothes could carry our guarantee of 100 per cent satisfaction; or money cheerfully refunded.

You'll see remarkable values now in Hart Schaffner & Marx suits, overcoats, ulsters; the \$40, \$45, \$50 kind at \$35

YOU save \$5, \$10, \$15 on such a purchase; you get the saving in the quality of the goods. They're all new; just made; from the wholesale surplus goods. Made up for us on the new spring models

The variety is large; something to please every taste; and we have all sizes—stout, long, extra short or slender, extra tall, big men; we can fit you.

It's really a great opportunity for you to get good clothes for little money, \$35

Big reductions in price on our finest suits and overcoats

CARR English melton overcoats, silk lined, by Hart Schaffner & Marx; worth \$70; now \$47.50

Burberry English overcoats; fur collared, fur lined overcoats; finest suits, of rich imported weaves; all priced lower

Spring overcoats, top coats; men's and young men's; \$25, \$30, \$35 values \$16.50

THESE are special; and a great bargain; salesmen's samples, some from wholesale surplus, some carried over from last year. Live ones, all of them; half and quarter lined with \$16.50 silk; all sizes; a great opportunity.



## HARDING INSISTS HIS RED CROSS RECORD IS CLEAN

Washington Reports Poor Judgment, but No Dishonesty.

Developments in the investigation of "Harding's army" were both numerous and perplexing yesterday.

Summarized, they were: A complete and sweeping denial of irregularities by "Col." H. P. Harding, who issued a statement declaring that the charges against Camp Scott Red Cross barracks emanated from two former officers, discharged from the service.

The statement of the father of a 17 year old high school student, who was made a major of the unit, that his son found the camp in a state of disorder and "whipped it into military ship shape."

A statement from George E. Scott, general manager of the Red Cross at Washington, that while their investigation showed instances of poor judgment, they found no dishonesty or intentional misappropriation of funds.

The appearance of dozens of people who offered information for investigation concerning the conduct of Camp Scott barracks.

**Harding Issues Statement.** Harding was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter last night at the barracks which are now leased by the Camp Scott association, which received backing through the deduction of \$10 from the pay envelopes of nearly all of the boys in training when the camp was established. He had prepared a twelve page statement which he later enlarged upon verbally. In part it follows:

"All uniforms and equipment used by this command were furnished directly from general headquarters in Washington and included the collar insignia bearing the letters 'U. S. G.' officers were provided with regulation officers' uniforms, together with the same U. S. collar designation, and I know at no time of any officer being issued silk shirts or any other of that class of equipment. In fact, most of the officers selected practically the same underwear and clothing as was issued to the enlisted men. The officers were furnished, however, a regulation officers' uniform by the American Red Cross."

**"Honorary Commissions."** Concerning the appointment of "lieutenants," "captains," and "majors," Harding said these were "honorary commissions."

"Every officer was examined fully as to his qualifications before he was appointed and commissioned in the American Red Cross, and when he was commissioned it was under authority and full recognition by the headquarters at Washington, D. C., and the French commission at Paris, and every appointment made by this department has been ratified by the French commission overseas. Those men who were fortunate enough to be able to sail are occupying the same commission made as appointed in the United States, and now over 90 per cent of the officers appointed are overseas duty for service in Europe."

"Every officer in overseas uniform, as published by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Feb. 17, 1919, is now overseas on duty with the exception of Capt. Brown, discharged, and Capt. Snover, who was prevented from sailing by illness, and myself, the commanding officer."

**Concerning Banquets.** He answered the charge that banquets paid for by the Red Cross were numerous, saying:

"The only banquets charged against the Red Cross fund was the farewell Thanksgiving dinner participated in by the enlisted men of the service on their departure by the Washington headquarters. The officers' banquets or extra dinners were paid out of the officers' mess fund, to which each officer contributed, and the unexpended balance of nearly \$200 is held to be turned over to the Camp Scott association."

One of the complaints was to the effect that \$1.25, the amount paid by the Red Cross for each man's subsistence, was too high. Of this he said:

"The cost of the meals paid to the Edelweiss Gardens was not only for the food furnished but the contract carried with it the housing and the sleeping quarters of over 1,000 men, the furnishing of the officers' sleeping quarters, and the installation and care of shower baths, washrooms, etc., during the time of that contract."

**Athletic Equipment.** Another point touched upon in his statement was the reference to \$5,000 worth of athletic equipment, said to have been bought on Red Cross funds.

"The gymnasium equipment referred to as costing over \$5,000 in point of fact cost less than \$500 for both camps of concentration, as well as for the use of men on board ship in transit," he said. "This department was under charge of Lieut. Lyle B. Foster, formerly of the Illinois Athletic club."

He admitted that his assistants, Miss Ida May Wissell and Miss Bessie Louise Flisk, made a trip to New York but explained it as follows:

"There were a number of lady clerks who were employed in enrollment, filing, stenographic and record work. Among others was a Miss Wissell and a Miss Flisk. Miss Wissell, assisted by Miss Flisk and some of the other ladies, had charge of the records. At the opening of Camp King, the camp where the men were sent previous to embarkation, it was found necessary to transfer many of the records, and these two ladies, being conversant with all the details and having the technical knowledge, were directed to report to Camp King and instruct the ladies at that camp who were doing a like service."

As to New York Visit. The ladies made this trip without any companions whatsoever. We are informed that they stopped together in the same room at the same hotel."

## CAMP SCOTT TRIO BROUGHT INTO THE LIMELIGHT

Showing the Red Cross Barracks Commander and Two of His "Lieutenants" in Their Full Regalia.



Miss Ida May Wissell

### F. C. MONROE MADE RED CROSS MANAGER TO SUCCEED SCOTT

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—Administrative changes, incident to reorganization to a peace basis, were announced today by the American Red Cross.

Frederick C. Monroe of Salem, Mass., has been appointed general manager to succeed George E. Scott of Chicago, who will continue with the organization as a member of the executive committee. Samuel M. Greer of Baltimore has resigned as assistant general manager and will be succeeded March 1 by Dr. Guy E. Snively, assistant manager of the southern division.

Dr. J. Hunter of New York, now serving as deputy controller, will succeed Charles G. Dubois of New York.

and they were one night in New York, I being at this time in Camp King, Connecticut. The ladies, I am informed, returned to Chicago alone."

Concerning the fur coats worn by the young women, he said:

"The fur coats in question were purchased by the adjutant of the women's motor corps, American Red Cross, of the central division, Chicago, and these ladies were informed that they were part of the authorized uniform of the women's motor corps, were paid for, as other equipment of the enlisted men, and officers, but after demobilization the ladies were told that the Red Cross could turn in these coats to the Red Cross service or could purchase them at one-half the cost price. I am informed Miss Wissell and Miss Flisk, as well as other young ladies, paid the Red Cross the price agreed upon."

**\$3 Weekly Rental.**

"In reply to the allusion as to apartments of the ladies, Miss Wissell and Miss Flisk live in a respectable home. Miss Wissell has resided for over four years at the same locality and Miss Flisk over one year. The ladies pay for their sumptuous quarters, as alleged by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the sum of \$5 per week each, and the furnishings are owned, I am informed, by the landlord, who is in control of the premises. I have no direct knowledge of the fur coats or as to who purchased the furnishings for the owner, but I am informed that the same furnishings have been in this same home for a period of four years. The innuendo of Col. Harding's visit to these premises is absolutely unfair, unjust, slanderous by innuendo, and untrue."

He declared that the Camp Scott association was a voluntary organization, that the funds of his units were checked up by the Red Cross and found correct, that he was complimented by General Manager Scott for his work, and that he regretted such a "good, noble, and patriotic service" had been besmirched.

While Harding was talking he was supported by his two assistants, Miss Wissell and Miss Flisk, who came into the barracks ahead of him, dressed in

the mottled fur coats. He frequently called upon them for verification of his statements.

**The Other Side.**

Now for the reverse side of the picture. How a 17 year old schoolboy, Maj. George D. Wells, rose from one rank to another in rapid succession until he displaced Harding as the commander of a unit going abroad, was told by the boy's father, Dr. H. P. Wells of Evanston. The Wells boy is now in service in France.

"My boy pulled the camp from a state of disorder into military shape," said Dr. Wells. "He had had some military experience at Culver and the Evanston high school and he went into the unit despite the fact he was only 17 years old."

He was made a lieutenant after he was there a week, promoted to first lieutenant in a matter of days, raised to a captaincy after three or four weeks in New York and a few weeks later became a major.

**"Didn't Look Right."**

"While he was in Camp Scott, I visited him and saw that things didn't look right. The things that struck me were the extravagant banquets and the fact they were eating at the Edelweiss gardens. I noticed the way the boys handled their equipment and how extensive it was."

"One day in December I called my boy into my office and asked him to use his efforts to correct these things. He later told me that he had called the organization together, in the absence of Harding, and ordered the men to return garments and equipment. He needed for duty on this side, or pay the cost price for them. I understood this was then done."

"My boy received a telegram stating that Harding had been relieved of the command of the last overseas unit pending investigation and that he was to proceed to New York and go across with the men."

**Quarreled with Harding.**

"He had a bitter quarrel with Harding over this, and Harding claimed he had been double crossed. I was there, and the argument was not one-sided on this point, I can assure you."

"After I saw the way things were managed, I told my boy to pay for his equipment. He did so, and I gave him the money. I could not see the necessity of the girls around the camp in uniform, and I saw them eating their meals with the officers in the Edelweiss gardens."

P. Tyrrell Ward, also of Evanston, had a boy in the camp, Stuart T. Ward. He spent about ten weeks in

the organization, but never got across the seas.

"I could not understand the stories my boy told me about the camp," Mr. Ward said. "The quantity of equipment was one thing. He told me many of the boys carried off stuff in considerable quantities."

**"No Dishonesty."**

Howard Fenton, manager of the central division of the Red Cross, issued a statement in which he said the Harding outfit was not under his direction. He included a statement from General Manager Scott that the Red Cross investigation showed a few instances of bad judgment, but "no dishonesty or intentional misappropriation of funds."

General Manager Scott, in a Washington interview, when asked whether Harding had a \$300,000 fund at his disposal, said: "I really do not remember. I have not the figure in my mind." He said that the Camp Scott payroll list was "not at his disposal."

"The chapter here is not in control of Camp Scott," said Marquis Eaton, head of the Chicago chapter. "The complaints we received here of conduct of officers out there were referred to Washington."

We received an anonymous letter or two saying that 'clothes were being bought for women,' but as they were unsigned, we paid no attention to them. We also were sued twice for debts involving officers at Camp Scott."

**Woman Halts Attempt to Steal Her Automobile**

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gilbert, 1065 Thorndale avenue, were dining last evening in Child's restaurant, in West Madison street, when Mrs. Gilbert saw a young man in her automobile outside. Both the Gilberts made a rush for the door and while Mrs. Gilbert held the youth her husband summoned the police. The prisoner gave his name as Frank O'Higgins, 19 years old, of Brooklyn, N. Y. He was booked for attempt to commit theft.

**Matthews**  
"The Shop of Personal Service"  
Outfitters to Women  
21 East Madison Street  
Between State and Wabash

**The End Impends**  
A FEW DAYS MORE IS BOUND TO BRING THE "FINIS" to our remaining WINTER COATS AND SUITS. At these TREMENDOUS SAVINGS YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENDANCE is urged.

\$30 Navy Melton Coat; Seal Collar; Silk Lined.	15.00
\$45 Brown or Navy Wool Velour Coat; Seal Collar; Silk Lined.	19.75
\$65 Wool Looping Coat; Silk Lined.	29.50
\$65 Brown or Navy Wool Velour Coat; Seal Collar; Silk Lined.	35.00
\$67.50 Cut Bolivia Coat; Opossum Marten Collar; Silk Lined.	37.50
\$100 Green Velour De Laine Dolman Wrap; Marten Collar and Cuffs; Silk Lined. Now....	49.75

AND MANY—MANY MORE  
Also Today a Special Selling of Two Lots of  
**NEW SPRING FROCKS**  
22.75 Values to 32.75  
Spring Suits and Capes  
25.00 to 200.00

## PACKING HOUSE EMPLOYEES GIVEN WAGE INCREASE

Win 8 Hour Day Also, but Leaders Say Raise Is Not Sufficient.

Approximately 85,000 employees of the meat packing industry face these new favorable wage and working conditions under the award announced yesterday by Federal Judge Samuel Alschuler, United States administrator of the wartime working agreement between the packers and their employees:

An eight hour day is established in the packing industry. All overtime is to be paid at the rate of time and a half.

All employees—male and female—earning up to \$20 per week are to receive 10 per cent increase, retroactive to Nov. 10, 1918, and this may be increased or decreased on application to the administrator as living costs change.

**Hourly Wage 42½ Cents.** All employees over 21 years of age whose wage rate is under 42½ cents hourly are granted an increase of 2½ cents an hour, but the rate is not to exceed 42½ cents.

All employees are to be allowed thirty minutes for lunch in the middle of their shift, with pay. There is to be universal observance of Independence day, Labor day, and Christmas day in the packing industry, any work which is done on these days being paid for at double time.

**Packers Satisfied.** The total cost of the increase granted by the award amounts to \$13,000,000 annually, according to Attorneys Carl Meyer and James Condon, representing the packers. They declared the award was "satisfactory to both sides and in line with the decline in living costs, which amounts to about 12 per cent."

They pointed out that, while putting the packing industry on an eight hour basis will provide employment for thousands of returned soldiers, it will have the effect of reducing wages from approximately \$4.25 to \$3.80 per day.

Representatives of the employees, through Dennis P. Lane, secretary and treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workers association, who had asked for a flat increase of 25 cents an hour for all workers, said the "raise is inadequate, in view of present living costs."

"The workers now are compelled to work for 42½ cents per hour, or 5 cents less than the minimum," Mr. Lane said. "The cost of living has not yet declined enough to offset this. We will submit the result of the award to the various workers' organizations and later determine whether to ask that the hearing be reopened."

**Fighters Get Jobs Back.** The award provides that all packing house employees who left for war service are entitled to be reinstated in their former positions, with all rights of seniority revived as if they had not been away, and that if necessary to suspend or dismiss any employee to effect this purpose it is not to constitute a grievance.

**Suit in Chancery Goes On.** The suit in chancery whereby the court interpretation of the term "issue," as used in the will of the late Marshall Field, is now affected by the settlement of the contract claim. That suit will be pressed by the executors of the Marshall Field Sr. estate so that a final court determination may be had of the legal heirs of the great estate of the late Marshall Field.

**Private Joseph Ricebaum** swore out a warrant for your arrest in Chicago Saturday for obtaining \$100 to secure his discharge. Dohrer was told, "Are you going to plead guilty?"

"I haven't heard about a warrant being issued. I don't think Ricebaum is stating facts," was his reply. "We are told you had intended to plead guilty so that leniency would be shown. Anything to that?"

"Pure bunk. Had not thought of it," he answered.

State Attorney William Johnson is confident the trial will be held here, despite the fact federal warrants have been issued for the lieutenant's arrest.

**O-G SHOES for MEN**

For early spring wear you'll not find a better shoe than this nobby O-G Shell Cordovan. It is light enough and heavy enough for changeable Chicago weather. See it in your O-G store today.

**O-G Shell Cordovan**

This smart all shell cordovan shoe is made on a medium toe, custom last, with overweight single soles and broad flat, comfortable heels. It is an ideal shoe for early spring wear, a mighty good value, specially featured today at only—

**\$8.85**

**O'Connor & Goldberg**  
See this shoe at these O-G Men's Stores  
205 South State St. 6 South Clark St.  
120 W. Van Buren 12th at Sawyer  
1253 Milwaukee Avenue

## CAPTAIN FIELD PAYS PLEDGE OF DEAD BROTHER

Peggy Marsh's Claim on Henry's Estate Is Settled.

Capt. Marshall Field III, has assumed the \$100,000 contract of the late Henry Field whereby his brother was to have provided that sum for the support of Peggy Marsh and their child, Henry Antony Marsh. A stipulation to this effect is to be filed before Probate Judge Horner this morning, it was announced last night by former Gov. Edward F. Dunne, attorney for the young woman.

This will end the litigation over the claim for \$100,000 which Miss Marsh had filed in the Probate court here against the estate of Henry Field. With the filing of the stipulation the claim will be dismissed.

It was said last night that Capt. Field will arrive in Chicago this morning. He recently arrived in this country after nearly a year's service in the American army in Europe.

**Explains Miss Marsh's Contract.** According to the contract which Miss Marsh and Henry Field entered into just prior to his marriage, she and her child were to receive \$10,000 a year for their support for the first five years during the lives of Field and Miss Marsh, \$12,500 a year for the next five years, and \$15,000 a year thereafter.

Henry Field also agreed under the contract to insure his life for \$100,000. In case of his death \$20,000 in cash was to go to Miss Marsh and the \$80,000 balance was to be invested in securities, the income from which was to be used for the support of Miss Marsh and the child during their lives. A third clause in the contract provided that in lieu of the \$100,000 life insurance policy Henry Field might at any time substitute \$100,000 worth of securities.

As her part of the joint agreement, Miss Marsh promised to educate and care for the child and to make no further claims of any nature upon Henry Field. She also agreed not to try to communicate with him except through attorneys.

**Saves Big Sum for Widow.** Henry Field died before he had taken out life insurance or in any other way made financial provision for Peggy Marsh and their child, hence the claim of Miss Marsh against the estate of Henry Field.

Henry Field's estate amounted to about \$190,000, it is said. Had the court held Peggy Marsh's claim valid the widow would have received little, as other claims against the estate amounted to something like \$20,000. The action of Capt. Field in assuming his dead brother's obligations in the matter of the Marsh contract means an additional sum for the widow.

"By his act Capt. Field comes in and protects his brother's honor and memory and his sister-in-law's rights as the widow of Henry Field," former Gov. Dunne said last night. "Capt. Field also has agreed to pay Miss Marsh's attorneys' fees and all expenses incurred by her in pressing her claim."

**Suit in Chancery Goes On.** The suit in chancery whereby the court interpretation of the term "issue," as used in the will of the late Marshall Field, is now affected by the settlement of the contract claim. That suit will be pressed by the executors of the Marshall Field Sr. estate so that a final court determination may be had of the legal heirs of the great estate of the late Marshall Field.

**Private Joseph Ricebaum** swore out a warrant for your arrest in Chicago Saturday for obtaining \$100 to secure his discharge. Dohrer was told, "Are you going to plead guilty?"

"I haven't heard about a warrant being issued. I don't think Ricebaum is stating facts," was his reply. "We are told you had intended to plead guilty so that leniency would be shown. Anything to that?"

"Pure bunk. Had not thought of it," he answered.

State Attorney William Johnson is confident the trial will be held here, despite the fact federal warrants have been issued for the lieutenant's arrest.

**Woman Halts Attempt to Steal Her Automobile**

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gilbert, 1065 Thorndale avenue, were dining last evening in Child's restaurant, in West Madison street, when Mrs. Gilbert saw a young man in her automobile outside. Both the Gilberts made a rush for the door and while Mrs. Gilbert held the youth her husband summoned the police. The prisoner gave his name as Frank O'Higgins, 19 years old, of Brooklyn, N. Y. He was booked for attempt to commit theft.

**15 minutes will save you \$15**

1,500 combinations in fashions and fabrics for your selection.

Suit or Overcoat made to your special order at \$30

Location—t Wholesale Plant: 731 S. Wells Street At the Corner of Polk Street One Block from Harrison St. Depot

**THE ROYAL TAILORS**  
LIFESAVING NEW YORK

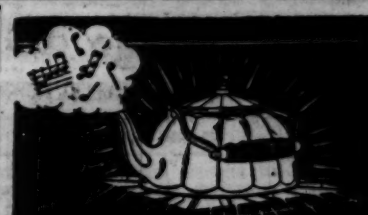
**Had Influenza? Your Hair Is Falling Out**

Get No. 10 Special Hair Tonic compounded especially for falling hair after influenza, fever or other sickness.

If your dealer does not carry it, send us \$1.00 and we will send direct, postpaid.

**IDEAL LABORATORIES CO.**  
430 East 41st, Chicago, Ill.

Subscribe for The Tribune.



## No Wonder the Kettle Sings!

It got its cheerful glow from **RADIOGLOS**

Leaves a Lasting Lustre

the magic-working polish paste. Does not scratch or mar the finest surface. The polish for silverware, aluminum and all glass and metal surfaces. Safe for the things you prize.

**RADIOGLOS Polishes**  
Silver Brass Nickel Glass Porcelain and Aluminum In 25c and 50c Cans

At grocery, drug, hardware, jewelry and department stores. If your dealer can't supply you, send us 25c or 50c and we'll mail you Radioglos.

Made in U. S. A.  
**Lindsay Light Company**  
CHICAGO



He knows all you from every can—Hi-Glo, the cheerful polish-man

**CENTRALIZE YOUR BANKING**



## Learn to SAVE

THE CENTRAL TRUST is teaching many people how to save.

We help you save in your own best way.

To learn to save is more than merely to decide to save.

First you must plan—and that is the most essential factor.

We will advise you how to save your money wisely—and pay you 3% interest.

**MONDAYS**  
Savings Department open all day to 8 p. m.

**CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS**  
125 W. Monroe St.

A Bank of SERVICE and SAFETY.

**15 minutes will save you \$15**

1,500 combinations in fashions and fabrics for your selection.

Suit or Overcoat made to your special order at \$30

Location—t Wholesale Plant: 731 S. Wells Street At the Corner of Polk Street One Block from Harrison St. Depot

**THE ROYAL TAILORS**  
LIFESAVING NEW YORK

**Had Influenza? Your Hair Is Falling Out**

Get No. 10 Special Hair Tonic compounded especially for falling hair after influenza, fever or other sickness.

If your dealer does not carry it, send us \$1.00 and we will send direct, postpaid.

**IDEAL LABORATORIES CO.**  
430 East 41st, Chicago, Ill.

Subscribe for The Tribune.



# The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

PRINTED AT SECOND CHICAGO WATER FRONT, 2, 1919, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune assumes no responsibility for their safe custody or return.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1919.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."  
—Stephen Decatur.

## THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

- 1.—South shore—south park plan.
- 2.—Modernize Chicago water department.
- 3.—Extend the Chicago plan—completion of the Twelfth street project and Michigan avenue link—development of Ogden avenue extension, etc.
- 4.—Complete railroad terminals under way and develop other terminals.
- 5.—Build boulevards along the drainage canals and connect them with the park system.
- 6.—Lessen the Smoke Horror.

## IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Great Britain retains its sea power. It was the one thing essential to Great Britain. Great Britain retains it. The point of Mr. Wilson's fourteen points dealt with freedom of the seas has been eluded. It is conspicuous by its absence and Great Britain is conspicuous in the league of nations with the control of the seas necessary to British security.

France will have such guarantees as are needed for the security of France. In the league of nations France will have the right to maintain an army suitable to her needs and prospects.

American necessity is for an assertion and acceptance of the Monroe doctrine. It should be written into the agreement which the United States makes with other nations. It has not been written there by our peace conference representatives in Paris, but it can be written in by the United States senate, which must ratify the agreements this nation makes with other nations.

If the United States obtains a recognition of the Monroe doctrine from the powers which enter the league of nations, and if it asserts its right to train its citizens in military instruction it may enter a league of nations.

No realistic nation is surrendering any essential point of national security in entering the league. The United States ought not to be the credulous nation to surrender everything.

## OLE HANSON.

The chief executive of Seattle might have laid to his soul the mayoral question that "Seattle is the sixth bolshavist city" and have taken much virtuous satisfaction and probably much political strength out of this smug complacency.

Mr. Hanson may not be labeled "the friend of the laboring man," although he has done more than the labor unions of Seattle to save them from the disruption they contemplated when they heeded unwise counsel in their ranks.

Ole Hanson perceived that labor is no stronger than America and American institutions, and that if he would help labor he must first defend our nationalism. He saw that labor was not intent upon an economic victory, but that economic propaganda was being used by alien enemies to foster a political revolution.

Those who incited the Seattle strike are no self-sacrificing friends of American labor. They have endeavored to use labor to accomplish an iniquitous result. Ole Hanson knew that the prosperity of labor is contingent upon the prosperity of the nation; so he lost no time in declaring himself upon the side of the nation, exclaiming that if the nation gave way to the soviet it was no home for him.

So with all Americans: Either this is the nation of our free traditions or it is no place for Americans. Ole Hanson put that rule to the test and won. Seattle turned face about and stopped the foolishness. The solid labor men of Seattle, chastened at the state of affairs, can be glad it happened. It will be a fortification of the future.

Bolshavism may be the sublimest of faiths. We do not think so; but we do not suffer much if bolshavists disagree with us. We only insist that this country is not the place for the application of their principles and we think the swiftest justice is to shunt them out of the country without a by your leave, just as we would boot out propagandists for monarchic or any other form of political change odious to our majority.

A solid patriotism and unwavering devotion to American ideals is the foundation of every institution in this country. It is fundamental in the betterment of labor. Ole Hanson defended that foundation and therein is proof that he is the profoundest defender of true labor.

As the records stand Hanson is a better American name than Thompson and we believe the same of Olson.

## STATE CENSORSHIP OF THE MOVIES.

Our experience with moving picture censorship in Chicago has not been a happy one. The task of excluding films that might contaminate the public mind without at the same time imposing the moral standard of the Rollo books on the photo-play manifestly has its difficulties. The very idea of censorship is repugnant to most intelligent persons, and it is difficult to get intelligent persons to undertake the responsibility.

We recall that the man who received the greatest degree of notoriety in connection with the Chicago censorship proceeded on the theory that the depiction of "any unlawful act" was prima facie cause for censoring the film. It made no difference to him whether the film made evil unattractive or odious; the only question was whether it displayed any scenes involving violations of the city ordinances. In practice he was, of course, unable to carry this theory to its logical extreme. It was, nevertheless, the foundation stone of his general policy with respect to film censorship.

As a result it not infrequently happened that films barred in Chicago were permitted to be shown in Evanston, Oak Park, and other suburbs which pride themselves on their "morality." The establishment of a state censorship, as proposed in the Buck bill, would remove such anomalies. It would also afford small communities the protection which many of them now lack.

Moving picture interests have contended that the elimination of censorship altogether would not result in an orgy of vicious pictures, as many good people fear. They insist the producers could no longer afford to take a chance on dubious and

immoral photoplays, and there is doubtless a good deal to be said for their point of view. But we believe the general public is still disposed to think some form of censorship is necessary, and if we are to have a censorship it is possible that the substitution of state control for the heterogeneous varieties of local control now existing might prove the best solution. We should have the advantage of uniform regulation, and the state could afford to hire competent persons to act as censors.

## NURSES.

Most women spend a good many hours during their lives taking care of sick people. Occasional sickness is about as normal in any household as the more frequent hunger, and the womenfolk officiate in the sickroom just as they do in the kitchen. They have as assets a natural aptitude and a family medicine cabinet, the heritage of grandmother as modified by Dr. Evans and others. But the community has not interested itself until recently in training this aptitude to any better purpose and the influenza epidemic showed that there were not enough nurses.

Family and community suffered because there were not enough nurses or enough women of slight training to serve the community. There were plenty of women, but not enough competent women. The family medicine cabinet, backed by traditional sickroom methods, failed in the emergency.

Communities all over the United States are becoming interested in enlarging the number of women trained to competency in the sickroom. It is suggested in the east that high school girls be required to learn some of the elementary things in the care of the sick as a part of high school education. It has been suggested in Chicago that short courses be given by Chicago hospitals for women who want to know something of nursing, but who cannot afford to become registered nurses. No confusion should be permitted between the short term nurse and the registered nurse. There need be no confusion. The highly trained registered nurses must have their standards protected. They will not be undermined by increased competency of every woman in the duties of the sickroom.

## DUNES NATIONAL PARK.

It is doubtful if there is in the whole middle west a district that lends itself more readily to the purposes of a national park reserve than the dunes at the south shore of Lake Michigan.

From a point of commercialism the dunes are practically valueless. It is true that an inexhaustible store of sand is there; but as the price of sand chiefly in the cost of handling it cannot be alleged that a vast storehouse of human necessities would be diverted to playground purposes.

With only a few exceptions the dunes country is the last remaining virgin spot of any consequence in the middle west. It stretches away for miles; the beach is an astonishment in natural beauty.

Citizens of all the middle states are getting into the habit of spending week ends and summer vacations on the beaches; even in winter there are many who, seeking quiet and solitude, run out to the dunes for the privilege of a wood fire while the wind howls about the waves.

This neighborhood has no great, natural playground for all the people. In Chicago we have parks, but they are front yards. For the purposes of all the people of the community which embraces several states there is no vast spread of forest and water to which all may come with a feeling of mutual regard for the primeval.

It will be too late to talk of a vast national domain in this vicinity after industrial interests have cut the dunes into bits. The time for agitation is now, while the land is in its natural state and can be acquired as a park at little cost. Why not the Roosevelt National park in the dunes of northern Indiana?

## MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

It is not difficult to get potatoes peeled in the army. It is extremely difficult to build up discipline in the army. Discipline has to be cultivated sedulously. Half of the soldier's training has nothing to do with the technical skill required to operate the devices of his arm. It has solely to do with discipline.

Discipline is as easy to destroy as it is difficult to uphold. The destruction begins by refusing to peel potatoes. Insubordination is contagious. The man who refuses to peel potatoes, and gets away with it, may lose the next battle. He has wrecked discipline in his organization. He has brought to the surface the hundreds of individual desires which have been suppressed by careful training. He has undone the work of months.

Military justice thinks about the nation first, because the penalty of military failure is unthinkable. Civilian thought does not understand, because civilian thought is concerned with the individual who has committed a crime more than the effect of the crime on the nation. No direct result of unpunished murder is seen. A direct result of disobedience in the army is not only seen but it is felt. Disobedience nullifies an army. It is better to have no army than to have an undisciplined army. That is why disobedience, even when it concerns only peeling potatoes and smoking cigars, is and always must be punished quickly and effectively in an army at war.

It is not a question of Prussianized officers against a poor ineffective individual. It is a question of the individual against the nation. The citizen in peace time does not think about the nation. He thinks about individuals. Army law is thinking about the nation, and the civilian does not understand it.

## Editorial of the Day

### IF WASHINGTON LIVED NOW.

[W. Lantier Washington in The Forum.] In Washington's early military career, as has been mentioned, he was an officer of the American colonial forces of England. He accompanied the British expeditionary army, led by the ill-fated Braddock, against the French and Indians in western Pennsylvania. By a curious turn of the wheel of fate, not many years later the French were his allies against the British in the war of the revolution. Is not it a remarkable anomaly that the one hundred and eighty-seventh anniversary of the birthday of George Washington finds the world emerging from the greatest war that has ever before beset it and undergoing the greatest national, moral, and spiritual changes in all history?

Had Washington lived to see the cordial understanding, friendship, and unanimity of purpose and endeavor for the preservation of democracy and civilization that now exists between these three ancient enemies, France, Great Britain, and the United States, his most utopian dreams would have been more than realized.

### "CEST A RIRE."

Henry Ford's new weekly, the Dearborn Independent, says: "President Wilson is recognized everywhere as one of the chief forces that saved the world from Germany." And yet Mr. Ford's paper is supposed to have no funny page.—Providence Journal.

## A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

AFTER a few minutes of perplexity she addressed a clerk in the phonograph records department. "Is 'Oui, Oui, Marie'?" she asked, "the same as 'Ave Marie'?"

FOCH gets along fairly well with the Germans, considering that three months after the armistice they are still singing "Deutschland Ueber Alles" on festive occasions.

A Stickler for Ministerial Convention. [From the Boston Herald.] "Did you ever have any improper relations or make any improper advances to her more than a Christian minister should?"

"No, sir, I never did."

AMONG the discoveries which punctuated our recent travels was the one of a landlord who sets up the seagars when you pay your bill. He is a landlord Wilson of Hotel Cabrillo, La Jolla, California.

A BALLADE. Catch your refrain. That's not so bad. Get thirteen rhymes—we'll say, for "ray."

If these restrictions make you sad, Remember writers can't be gay. Some purist will stand up and bray. Just as you write a line that's light.

"Oh, cut it out! That ain't the way!" Ballades are devilish hard to write.

It seems to make the butcher mad When he says "Charged? Or will you pay?" And I look vaguely at the lad, And murmur "Bay, bay, nay, nay, May."

I'm writing a ballade today. Of course, he thinks I'm not quite bright. Crazy (I mean), bughouse, or faye. Ballades are devilish hard to write.

Oh, how I wish I never had Tried a ballade's soft, lilting lay! It's not my wont to cry "By gad!" But now there's nothing else to say.

Nothing that rhymes save "Bertha Clay." Bertha or Henry? No, not quite. I'd better stop and do croquet. Ballades are devilish hard to write.

Sir, I shall mutter "gay, Cathay." In talking in my sleep to-night. Perhaps my hair will turn to gray! Ballades are devilish hard to write.

P. W. B. We quite sympathize with one of the French delegates on the league of nations commission who objects to any arrangement which will make it necessary to take Germany's word on any matter that may develop.

WHO STARTED THE WAR AND WHEN. [From the Paris edition of the Trib.] It was Roosevelt who disproved the German charge that Great Britain had started gas warfare, by finding in German trenches gas masks, bearing the date of 1914, a year before the war started.

ONE or two small cases for Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson developed during our absence. This, from the American, may have caused Holmes to revise his opinion of the intelligence of the police.

"One theory was that she was killed in some room and suffered her injuries jumping from window. The police do not believe in this theory."

"PRUNES," we read, "are among the riches of Serbia." And now you know what has been the matter with Serbia all along.

WONDER IF MOTHER WAS PRESENT. [From the Burlington, Wis. Free Press.] Mrs. John DeBell and mother spent Saturday in St. Louis.

Mrs. John DeBell spent the past week with her mother. Mrs. John DeBell entertained about twenty of her friends Thursday.

WE have frequently wondered how the secretary to a prime minister should dress. Constance Dresser answered us. "She was appropriately dressed," writes Constance, "in a blue serge frock, with a chain of soft-colored beads falling to the waist."

POEMS YOU MAY NOT KNOW. [From "Secret Springs of Dublin Song."] TO GEORGE MOORE ON HIS WEDDING NIGHT.

IN a contest between the State of Texas and the Houston Oil company, the state was represented by Mr. Looney and the oil company by Mr. Head. Naturally the state lost the case.

JUST ARRIVED FROM CHICAGO? [From the Pasadena Star-News.] Lady alone wants chamber, kitchenette, and bath at once. Box 204, Star-News.

THAT reminds us to record that Private Bath of Michigan is a member of the Seventh Regiment, Field Artillery.

"IN the uncharted seas beneath the north coast of Alaska and the North Pole he discovered a new island as large as Ireland."—Iowa Alumnus. Why not let the Germans have the freedom of these uncharted waters?

Paris Papers Please Copy. [From the Minneapolis News.] He stands in the main. His hopes are high. That humanity is 'er to die. He is that great and noble man, Woodrow Wilson!

His voice rings forth As a champion of national freedom. He is the doom of slavery. From east to west, and south to north. Lady, Call 158.

Forever, Woodrow Wilson. In years to come, forever, This one we'll know; Even the mountains and rivers Will tell it as they go— Three cheers for Woodrow Wilson.

RUDOLPH GANZ is working on programmes "ranging from Bach to the ultra-modern," because, notes the Los Angeles Times, "having won fame as a composer, he delights in gaining recognition from other composers who have remained obscure."

FROM the Paris edition of the New York Herald: "The new perfume, 'Yank,' a high class scent, luxurious and captivating."

WELL, FOR THAT MATTER— [From the Kenosha News.] Wanted—Room and board in private family. Have no objection to rooming with a young lady. Call 158.

"UNIVERSITY to Receive Collection of Fossils."—U. of I. Bulletin. With a staff of 492 on hand, why, asks Diplodocus, take on any more?

A REMARKABLE tractor is being assembled in Denver. It stops, records the Rocky Mountain News, "upon striking immovable objects." FOUR more Russian grand dukes have been perforated. They must be about out of grand dukes.

THEY who are not crazy about the pact of nations idea may feel like the Chicago gentleman who impatiently exclaimed, "Let's do something about this while we are all alive!" B. L. T.

## How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit, or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright: 1919: By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

## TAKING SOME JOY OUT OF BREAKFAST.

IMMEDIATELY after it is laid an egg begins to retrace. It loses moisture and it absorbs bacteria. It is a very good wrapper. It is far from being a perfect one. It is neither waterproof nor bacteria proof. The egg can tell the approximate age of an egg by the size of the air bubble it contains. The chemist judges them by the amount of ammonia they contain.

Newly laid eggs contain less than one part of ammonia to each 100,000 parts of egg substance. Six eggs have the fresh taste of fresh eggs. An egg may contain as much as two parts of ammonia without tasting musty. It may not taste like a newly laid egg, but it is not musty. If the percentage of ammonia goes as high as 4 per 100,000 they taste distinctly musty.

The eggs that have a sulphur taste and small are further advanced in decomposition. Of course, he contains a little bit of ammonia. The American Food Journal tells of his search for fresh eggs. Summing up, his advice is to eat fresh eggs if you live on a farm or can be certain that your breakfast has come straight from the farm. If he buys eggs one month elapses in the journey from the hen to the table the egg is no longer fresh. If a man goes into a grocery store and buys eggs labeled "strictly fresh" his chance of getting a strictly fresh egg is small. If he buys eggs labeled "cold storage eggs" he will stand one chance in six of getting a fresh egg—one with only a small air bubble, with less than two parts ammonia and free from a musty taste. If he buys eggs labeled "fresh country," "fresh western" or "strictly fresh eggs," paying an advance of 10 to 20 per cent in price, he may get eggs as good as cold storage eggs and he may not, but he is reasonably certain not to get better eggs.

"Strictly fresh" eggs in Lythgoe's experience were as good as cold storage eggs, but only when the eggs were examined. The reason is that most of the cold storage eggs are gathered in March, April, and May. At that season they get into storage quickly. Being good eggs when they go into storage they keep good. Eggs put in storage during July, August, and September are of a lower grade, but they are the first storage eggs to come on the market in the autumn.

The so-called fresh eggs are less good on the average is that it is seldom possible in a city to bring eggs from the hen to the table in less than a month. Unless eggs are quickly put under storage conditions and held that way they are no longer fresh in the chemical sense when one month old.

There is no question of health involved in this matter of eggs. When eggs spoil they advertise the fact. No one is harmed or poisoned from eating spoiled eggs. The only questions are those of taste and economy. If spoiled milk, meat and canned goods had equally good advertising facilities there would not be much food poisoning.

PIPE SMOKE INJURIOUS. D. S. writes: "Is the smoking of a pipe injurious to the health of an 18 year old boy, who smokes abundantly and inhales the smoke?"

REPLY. Yes.

PROBABLY THYROID. A. M. E. writes: "I am passing through the menopause and am wondering if the very rapid beating of my heart is one of the results of the change. At times it pounds so one could surely hear it in one's ears. I am a physician. Send me a pamphlet or book I could get advising care during this period?"

REPLY. It is possible that the symptom you complain of is a part of the disturbance of the menopause, though it is not so frequently encountered. It seems probable that you have some thyroid disturbance. I suggest that you see a physician. Send us a cent and an addressed envelope and we will send you a booklet dealing with menstrual disturbances.

CHANGE OF DIET. S. F. writes: "Do you think Dr. Edwards' olive tablets are safe to take for constipation? I use bran, both cooked and raw every day and yet it does not seem to help me, for I am still constipated."

REPLY. They are safe enough to be composed principally of aloes. I do not advise you to take them or any other purgative. Purgatives only make constipation worse. In addition to bran, eat abundantly of vegetables and fruits. Drink water freely. Eat some sarsaparilla.

REPLY. Yes.

THE FRIEND OF THE SOLDIER

The Friend of the Soldier will cooperate with the war risk insurance bureau of the treasury department, 1307 Stock Exchange building, Chicago, and with the committee of the Chicago Bar association on legal assistance to soldiers and sailors, 103 West Monroe street.

Address inquiries to Friend of the Soldier, "Chicago Tribune." Answers to as many as possible will be published in this department. To insure a personal reply an addressed and stamped envelope should be inclosed. No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

MUST SUPPORT MOTHER. Gary, Ind. Feb. 12.—[Friend of the Soldier.] I have in mind a case where a young man claimed exemption from the draft on the ground of having to support his mother. The claim was perfectly legitimate, as his mother has no other means of support whatever other than his. He was granted exemption and shortly after married. Since the war has ceased he is becoming dilatory about giving his mother the proper support. If he does not support her, is there not some law which will compel him to perform his duty, considering that he claimed exemption for that purpose?

CARL MACH. Yes; he can be prosecuted under such person or persons in the permitted class of beneficiaries as would under the laws of the state be entitled to the personal property of the deceased in case he died intestate.

MANY QUESTIONS ANSWERED. Fred A. Rotter—The Three Hundred and Twenty-third infantry is part of the Eighty-first division. Latest reported location is Mueser-sur-Seine.

G. H. Haas—Motor truck company 511 is part of Motor train 423. It is at present located near First, France. They have not yet been ordered home.

I. Herrington—The Fortieth service company of the signal corps has not been mentioned for return.

A. Kanter—Ordinance repair shop detachment of the signal corps. This unit is not a part of any division. They have not been ordered home yet.

Clarence F. Ridgway, Ia.—The Twenty-seventh division includes infantry regiments 105, 106, 107, and 108. They are preparing for return but their sailing date has not been determined.

M. E. Haas—Motor truck company 511 is part of Motor train 423. It is at present located near First, France. They have not yet been ordered home.

M. E. Haas—Motor truck company 511 is part of Motor train 423. It is at present located near First, France. They have not yet been ordered home.

M. E. Haas—Motor truck company 511 is part of Motor train 423. It is at present located near First, France. They have not yet been ordered home.

M. E. Haas—Motor truck company 511 is part of Motor train 423. It is at present located near First, France. They have not yet been ordered home.

M. E. Haas—Motor truck company 511 is part of Motor train 423. It is at present located near First, France. They have not yet been ordered home.

M. E. Haas—Motor truck company 511 is part of Motor train 423. It is at present located near First, France. They have not yet been ordered home.

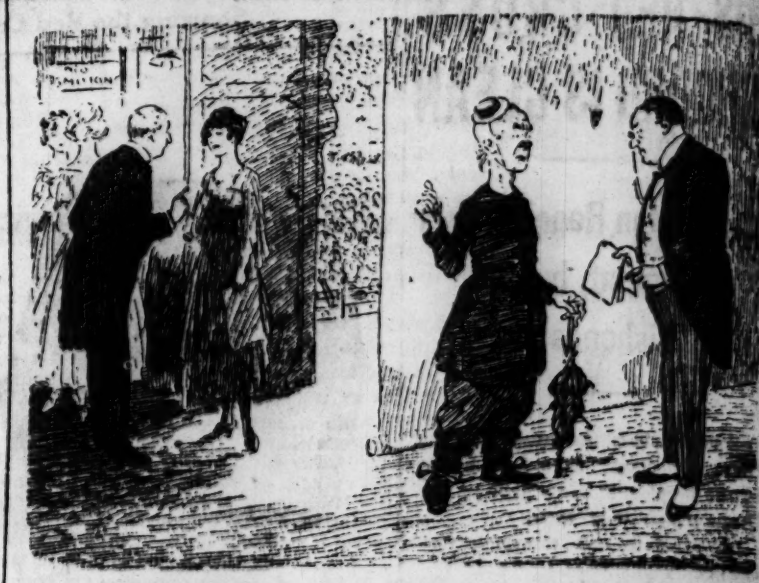
M. E. Haas—Motor truck company 511 is part of Motor train 423. It is at present located near First, France. They have not yet been ordered home.

M. E. Haas—Motor truck company 511 is part of Motor train 423. It is at present located near First, France. They have not yet been ordered home.

M. E. Haas—Motor truck company 511 is part of Motor train 423. It is at present located near First, France. They have not yet been ordered home.

## CENSORSHIP

(From Punch, London (Copyright).)



Comedian (who has been instructed to modify his humor to suit the taste of a select audience at a charity performance at the local theater): "There you are! Not a laugh! This is what comes of your 'Funny without being vulgar'!"

## FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

COLD CAR OBSERVATIONS WILL CONTINUE. Chicago, Feb. 12.—[To the Friend of the People.]—I traveled from Rogers Park to Randolph and Wells this morning in car No. 1113. The temperature, according to the car thermometer, was 20 above zero, and when we reached Randolph 30 above. Does the law permit the freezing of citizens? If not, will you kindly call the attention of the authorities to this disgraceful state of affairs?

Complaint regarding cold cars on the Northwestern Elevated was assigned for investigation immediately upon being received. Owing to the prevailing warm weather no observations of value were made.

On Feb. 5 with a decided drop in the temperature observations were made in forty-three different cars. In only one of these was the temperature below that required by ordinance. The observations will be continued when the weather is favorable for this work. JOHN DILL ROBERTSON, Commissioner of Health.

INFORMATION CANNOT BE SHED. Shelby, Ind. Feb. 14.—[To the Legal Friend of the People.]—After separation, who is responsible for debts contracted in Illinois, the husband or wife?

In giving reference to a credit house to buy on the installment plan and they inform you that your reference is unsatisfactory after writing of the advantage in paying cash and not according to their advertisement, can one complain of it as a part of the disturbance of the menopause, though it is not so frequently encountered. It seems probable that you have some thyroid disturbance. I suggest that you see a physician. Send us a cent and an addressed envelope and we will send you a booklet dealing with menstrual disturbances.

CHANGE OF DIET. S. F. writes: "Do you think Dr. Edwards' olive tablets are safe to take for constipation? I use bran, both cooked and raw every day and yet it does not seem to help me, for I am still constipated."

REPLY. They are safe enough to be composed principally of aloes. I do not advise you to take them or any other purgative. Purgatives only make constipation worse. In addition to bran, eat abundantly of vegetables and fruits. Drink water freely. Eat some sarsaparilla.

REPLY. Yes.

THE FRIEND OF THE SOLDIER

The Friend of the Soldier will cooperate with the war risk insurance bureau of the treasury department, 1307 Stock Exchange building, Chicago, and with the committee of the Chicago Bar association on legal assistance to soldiers and sailors, 103 West Monroe street.

Address inquiries to Friend of the Soldier, "Chicago Tribune." Answers to as many as possible will be published in this department. To insure a personal reply an addressed and stamped envelope should be inclosed. No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

MUST SUPPORT MOTHER. Gary, Ind. Feb. 12.—[Friend of the Soldier.] I have in mind a case where a young man claimed exemption from the draft on the ground of having to support his mother. The claim was perfectly legitimate, as his mother has no other means of support whatever other than his. He was granted exemption and shortly after married. Since the war has ceased he is becoming dilatory about giving his mother the proper support. If he does not support her, is there not some law which will compel him to perform his duty, considering that he claimed exemption for that purpose?

CARL MACH. Yes; he can be prosecuted under such person or persons in the permitted class of beneficiaries as would under the laws of the state be entitled to the personal property of the deceased in case he died intestate.

MANY QUESTIONS ANSWERED. Fred A. Rotter—The Three Hundred and Twenty-third infantry is part of the Eighty-first division. Latest reported location is Mueser-sur-Seine.

G. H. Haas—Motor truck company 511 is part of Motor train 423. It is at present located near First, France. They have not yet been ordered home.

I. Herrington—The Fortieth service company of the signal corps has not been mentioned for return.

A. Kanter—Ordinance repair shop detachment of the signal corps. This unit is not a part of any division. They have not been ordered home yet.

Clarence



## 'WILL SHE KNOW ME?' QUERY OF 'REMADE' YANKS

New Faced Heroes Fear Loss of Sweethearts, Surgeons Say.

By C. V. JULIAN.

New York, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The girl or the American girl, it is easy to see, is a "made" girl, quite sure that "she" is waiting for him back home, to be told that she is his sweetheart.

But ask the doughboy who is in the front line, and he will tell you that he is a "made" man, and that he is a "made" man, and that he is a "made" man.

What will she do when she sees him? Will she recognize him? These are the thoughts and questions that are constantly on the minds of the "made" men.

Chief among the charges made by Gov. Allen and backed up by detailed evidence were: That the infantry leading the attack was without proper artillery support, due to a serious lack of horses.

That there was insufficient aircraft, either to protect the troops or to direct artillery fire.

That the artillery barrage frequently fell short, killing and wounding many of the infantry.

That there were no telephones, flares, or other means for signaling, and that the advance infantry vainly sent back runners in an effort to have the barrage raised.

That wounded men lay for forty-eight hours before receiving attention, and that there was a lack of litter, ambulances, and blankets.

That the infantry was sent forward to capture machine guns and artillery, involving an unnecessary sacrifice of life, instead of using machine guns, trench mortars, hand grenades, tanks, and artillery against them.

That on the day before the start of the battle two of the general officers of the division were super-seeded.

Officer to Give Testimony. Brig. Gen. C. I. Martin, one of the national guard officers displaced the day before the battle, was present at the hearing, and will testify before the committee tomorrow.

Gov. Allen asked an exception to statements made by Secretary of War Baker.

Harry Mitchell EDITORIAL

Chicago Men on Rotterdam.

Arrivals whose names are in Chicago or vicinity included:

Leut. Thomas F. McGinnis, 9919 Prospect avenue, Chicago, once of State's Attorney Macley Hoynes's office. He was gassed at St. Mihiel.

Leut. E. P. Rheinfrank, 2038 Howe street, Chicago, gassed on the Somme in August.

Maj. Walter A. Hill of La Grange, a Chicago engineer, who organized the Twenty-fourth division, also was back today.

Leut. W. J. Schultz, 1427 Sherwin avenue, Chicago, was wounded in the first half hour of the Argonne attack on Sept. 6. He still has one bullet in his body.

Wounded Chicago Officers. Among the wounded officers from Chicago were:

Capt. Charles L. Hunt, 454 East Twenty-third street.

Leut. Edward Delane, 1402 Thome street.

Leut. Samuel R. Willey, 1721 East Fifty-seventh street.

Leut. Walter P. Benson, 427 North Central Park avenue.

Chicago casual officers on the Rotterdam included:

Capt. Horatio Boshell, 6438 Kimbark avenue.

Capt. Henry Pollard, 3656 North Highland avenue.

Capt. Harold Saxsmith, 1510 East Sixty-seventh street.

Leut. Reese Nelson of the Alexander hotel.

Leut. David Fahlner, 1613 Greenleaf avenue.

Leut. Kenneth C. Hall, 2931 Fulton street.

Leut. F. K. Hays, 2000 West One hundred and First place.

Leut. Richard F. Kuhns, 4512 East New park.

Leut. Emmet J. McCarthy, 1405 West Sixty-third street.

Leut. George S. Saxe, which also arrived here today, were:

Leut. Dewitt Cleland, 185 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago.

Leut. Fred A. Jensen, 2856 Hermitage avenue, Chicago.

Five Illinois Headquarters.

The newly opening here of permanent headquarters for Illinois troops returned from overseas near 100 Illinoisans.

Residents of New York met in the headquarters of the American International corporation at 120 Broadway and approved a plan outlined by Paul Page and Ralph Crews, temporary secretaries.

The headquarters will serve as a sort of a club for lonesome Illinois doughboys.

PARIS GARTERS No metal can touch you

Feel so securely comfortable on your legs, you'll always delight in wearing them.

ARTIN & COMPANY

IT PAYS TO SAY DISTINCTLY PARIS GARTERS

and taken the stand in a trial of the auto-typer would have been a success with the rest of the world.

teenth point is America for only and those who are interested in the cause.

J. WILLIAMS.

## YANKS MOWED DOWN BY OWN ARTILLERY, GOV. ALLEN CHARGES

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—With dozens of official reports and letters to corroborate his statements, Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas described before the house committee on rules today conditions which he said caused the Thirty-fifth division to suffer needlessly large casualties in the battle of the Argonne.

Gov. Allen's statement was in support of the resolution offered by Representative Campbell of Kansas providing for an investigation by a special committee of the charges which the governor made originally in a speech in his home state.

The Thirty-fifth division, which is composed of national guard troops from Kansas and Missouri, was in the thick of the fighting in the Argonne forest for six days and five nights, from Sept. 26 to Oct. 2, during which time, according to Gov. Allen, the casualties totaled about 7,000, of whom 1,733 were dead or missing.

Gov. Allen was an eyewitness of the battle, being at that time in charge of Y. M. C. A. activities in the division.

What Gov. Allen Charges. Chief among the charges made by Gov. Allen and backed up by detailed evidence were:

That the infantry leading the attack was without proper artillery support, due to a serious lack of horses.

That there was insufficient aircraft, either to protect the troops or to direct artillery fire.

That the artillery barrage frequently fell short, killing and wounding many of the infantry.

That there were no telephones, flares, or other means for signaling, and that the advance infantry vainly sent back runners in an effort to have the barrage raised.

That wounded men lay for forty-eight hours before receiving attention, and that there was a lack of litter, ambulances, and blankets.

That the infantry was sent forward to capture machine guns and artillery, involving an unnecessary sacrifice of life, instead of using machine guns, trench mortars, hand grenades, tanks, and artillery against them.

That on the day before the start of the battle two of the general officers of the division were super-seeded.

Officer to Give Testimony. Brig. Gen. C. I. Martin, one of the national guard officers displaced the day before the battle, was present at the hearing, and will testify before the committee tomorrow.

Gov. Allen asked an exception to statements made by Secretary of War Baker.

Harry Mitchell EDITORIAL

Chicago Men on Rotterdam.

Arrivals whose names are in Chicago or vicinity included:

Leut. Thomas F. McGinnis, 9919 Prospect avenue, Chicago, once of State's Attorney Macley Hoynes's office. He was gassed at St. Mihiel.

Leut. E. P. Rheinfrank, 2038 Howe street, Chicago, gassed on the Somme in August.

Maj. Walter A. Hill of La Grange, a Chicago engineer, who organized the Twenty-fourth division, also was back today.

Leut. W. J. Schultz, 1427 Sherwin avenue, Chicago, was wounded in the first half hour of the Argonne attack on Sept. 6. He still has one bullet in his body.

Wounded Chicago Officers. Among the wounded officers from Chicago were:

Capt. Charles L. Hunt, 454 East Twenty-third street.

Leut. Edward Delane, 1402 Thome street.

Leut. Samuel R. Willey, 1721 East Fifty-seventh street.

Leut. Walter P. Benson, 427 North Central Park avenue.

Chicago casual officers on the Rotterdam included:

Capt. Horatio Boshell, 6438 Kimbark avenue.

Capt. Henry Pollard, 3656 North Highland avenue.

Capt. Harold Saxsmith, 1510 East Sixty-seventh street.

Leut. Reese Nelson of the Alexander hotel.

Leut. David Fahlner, 1613 Greenleaf avenue.

Leut. Kenneth C. Hall, 2931 Fulton street.

Leut. F. K. Hays, 2000 West One hundred and First place.

Leut. Richard F. Kuhns, 4512 East New park.

Leut. Emmet J. McCarthy, 1405 West Sixty-third street.

Leut. George S. Saxe, which also arrived here today, were:

Leut. Dewitt Cleland, 185 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago.

Leut. Fred A. Jensen, 2856 Hermitage avenue, Chicago.

Five Illinois Headquarters.

The newly opening here of permanent headquarters for Illinois troops returned from overseas near 100 Illinoisans.

Residents of New York met in the headquarters of the American International corporation at 120 Broadway and approved a plan outlined by Paul Page and Ralph Crews, temporary secretaries.

The headquarters will serve as a sort of a club for lonesome Illinois doughboys.

PARIS GARTERS No metal can touch you

Feel so securely comfortable on your legs, you'll always delight in wearing them.

ARTIN & COMPANY

IT PAYS TO SAY DISTINCTLY PARIS GARTERS

and taken the stand in a trial of the auto-typer would have been a success with the rest of the world.

teenth point is America for only and those who are interested in the cause.

J. WILLIAMS.

the advance infantry to post commanders. The reports were signed by Capt. Truman, who forwarded a copy of them to his wife, through whom they became public.

These reports were dated by the hour and gave a consecutive account of events during the battle. They showed that at 2:30 a. m. of the second day Capt. Truman sent back word that the troops could not advance without artillery support; at 10:50 he sent word that the advance line was held up by machine gun fire and a similar report was made in the evening, with a comment that there had been 100 casualties during the preceding few hours.

Capt. Truman's report at 2:30 p. m. on Sept. 28 said the artillery had given no support, that the enemy aircraft was active, one enemy plane having flown low over our troops all during the forenoon, that there had been heavy losses, that the men wounded the day before still were lying on the ground, that the advance of the Thirty-fifth division, or, if he is, he is greatly mistaken.

"It was a glorious but costly victory. One French officer said to me that if the French had fought like that after the first year, there would have been no need of sending in infantry to capture artillery."

The Argonne forest was the battle for which we did not wish to disclose, to the effect that the casualties in his battalion amounted to 40 per cent. The following he quoted from a letter from a lieutenant colonel:

"Our artillery failed us and did not support us after the first few hours. We fought the German artillery, machine guns, hand grenades, etc., with our service rifles only. We should have been trained to fight material with material."

A letter from a top sergeant who was wounded in the battle said the artillery support was useless after the first four and a half hours, due to a lack of horses to move up the guns. The Germans dominated the air, the letter stated.

Reports Tell of Battle. Gov. Allen presented a copy of official reports sent back by runner from the advance infantry to post commanders. The reports were signed by Capt. Truman, who forwarded a copy of them to his wife, through whom they became public.

These reports were dated by the hour and gave a consecutive account of events during the battle. They showed that at 2:30 a. m. of the second day Capt. Truman sent back word that the troops could not advance without artillery support; at 10:50 he sent word that the advance line was held up by machine gun fire and a similar report was made in the evening, with a comment that there had been 100 casualties during the preceding few hours.

Capt. Truman's report at 2:30 p. m. on Sept. 28 said the artillery had given no support, that the enemy aircraft was active, one enemy plane having flown low over our troops all during the forenoon, that there had been heavy losses, that the men wounded the day before still were lying on the ground, that the advance of the Thirty-fifth division, or, if he is, he is greatly mistaken.

"It was a glorious but costly victory. One French officer said to me that if the French had fought like that after the first year, there would have been no need of sending in infantry to capture artillery."

The Argonne forest was the battle for which we did not wish to disclose, to the effect that the casualties in his battalion amounted to 40 per cent. The following he quoted from a letter from a lieutenant colonel:

"Our artillery failed us and did not support us after the first few hours. We fought the German artillery, machine guns, hand grenades, etc., with our service rifles only. We should have been trained to fight material with material."

A letter from a top sergeant who was wounded in the battle said the artillery support was useless after the first four and a half hours, due to a lack of horses to move up the guns. The Germans dominated the air, the letter stated.

Reports Tell of Battle. Gov. Allen presented a copy of official reports sent back by runner from the advance infantry to post commanders. The reports were signed by Capt. Truman, who forwarded a copy of them to his wife, through whom they became public.

These reports were dated by the hour and gave a consecutive account of events during the battle. They showed that at 2:30 a. m. of the second day Capt. Truman sent back word that the troops could not advance without artillery support; at 10:50 he sent word that the advance line was held up by machine gun fire and a similar report was made in the evening, with a comment that there had been 100 casualties during the preceding few hours.

Capt. Truman's report at 2:30 p. m. on Sept. 28 said the artillery had given no support, that the enemy aircraft was active, one enemy plane having flown low over our troops all during the forenoon, that there had been heavy losses, that the men wounded the day before still were lying on the ground, that the advance of the Thirty-fifth division, or, if he is, he is greatly mistaken.

"It was a glorious but costly victory. One French officer said to me that if the French had fought like that after the first year, there would have been no need of sending in infantry to capture artillery."

The Argonne forest was the battle for which we did not wish to disclose, to the effect that the casualties in his battalion amounted to 40 per cent. The following he quoted from a letter from a lieutenant colonel:

"Our artillery failed us and did not support us after the first few hours. We fought the German artillery, machine guns, hand grenades, etc., with our service rifles only. We should have been trained to fight material with material."

A letter from a top sergeant who was wounded in the battle said the artillery support was useless after the first four and a half hours, due to a lack of horses to move up the guns. The Germans dominated the air, the letter stated.

Reports Tell of Battle. Gov. Allen presented a copy of official reports sent back by runner from the advance infantry to post commanders. The reports were signed by Capt. Truman, who forwarded a copy of them to his wife, through whom they became public.

These reports were dated by the hour and gave a consecutive account of events during the battle. They showed that at 2:30 a. m. of the second day Capt. Truman sent back word that the troops could not advance without artillery support; at 10:50 he sent word that the advance line was held up by machine gun fire and a similar report was made in the evening, with a comment that there had been 100 casualties during the preceding few hours.

Capt. Truman's report at 2:30 p. m. on Sept. 28 said the artillery had given no support, that the enemy aircraft was active, one enemy plane having flown low over our troops all during the forenoon, that there had been heavy losses, that the men wounded the day before still were lying on the ground, that the advance of the Thirty-fifth division, or, if he is, he is greatly mistaken.

"It was a glorious but costly victory. One French officer said to me that if the French had fought like that after the first year, there would have been no need of sending in infantry to capture artillery."

The Argonne forest was the battle for which we did not wish to disclose, to the effect that the casualties in his battalion amounted to 40 per cent. The following he quoted from a letter from a lieutenant colonel:

"Our artillery failed us and did not support us after the first few hours. We fought the German artillery, machine guns, hand grenades, etc., with our service rifles only. We should have been trained to fight material with material."

A letter from a top sergeant who was wounded in the battle said the artillery support was useless after the first four and a half hours, due to a lack of horses to move up the guns. The Germans dominated the air, the letter stated.

Reports Tell of Battle. Gov. Allen presented a copy of official reports sent back by runner from the advance infantry to post commanders. The reports were signed by Capt. Truman, who forwarded a copy of them to his wife, through whom they became public.

These reports were dated by the hour and gave a consecutive account of events during the battle. They showed that at 2:30 a. m. of the second day Capt. Truman sent back word that the troops could not advance without artillery support; at 10:50 he sent word that the advance line was held up by machine gun fire and a similar report was made in the evening, with a comment that there had been 100 casualties during the preceding few hours.

Capt. Truman's report at 2:30 p. m. on Sept. 28 said the artillery had given no support, that the enemy aircraft was active, one enemy plane having flown low over our troops all during the forenoon, that there had been heavy losses, that the men wounded the day before still were lying on the ground, that the advance of the Thirty-fifth division, or, if he is, he is greatly mistaken.

"It was a glorious but costly victory. One French officer said to me that if the French had fought like that after the first year, there would have been no need of sending in infantry to capture artillery."

The Argonne forest was the battle for which we did not wish to disclose, to the effect that the casualties in his battalion amounted to 40 per cent. The following he quoted from a letter from a lieutenant colonel:

"Our artillery failed us and did not support us after the first few hours. We fought the German artillery, machine guns, hand grenades, etc., with our service rifles only. We should have been trained to fight material with material."

A letter from a top sergeant who was wounded in the battle said the artillery support was useless after the first four and a half hours, due to a lack of horses to move up the guns. The Germans dominated the air, the letter stated.

Reports Tell of Battle. Gov. Allen presented a copy of official reports sent back by runner from the advance infantry to post commanders. The reports were signed by Capt. Truman, who forwarded a copy of them to his wife, through whom they became public.

These reports were dated by the hour and gave a consecutive account of events during the battle. They showed that at 2:30 a. m. of the second day Capt. Truman sent back word that the troops could not advance without artillery support; at 10:50 he sent word that the advance line was held up by machine gun fire and a similar report was made in the evening, with a comment that there had been 100 casualties during the preceding few hours.

Capt. Truman's report at 2:30 p. m. on Sept. 28 said the artillery had given no support, that the enemy aircraft was active, one enemy plane having flown low over our troops all during the forenoon, that there had been heavy losses, that the men wounded the day before still were lying on the ground, that the advance of the Thirty-fifth division, or, if he is, he is greatly mistaken.

"It was a glorious but costly victory. One French officer said to me that if the French had fought like that after the first year, there would have been no need of sending in infantry to capture artillery."

The Argonne forest was the battle for which we did not wish to disclose, to the effect that the casualties in his battalion amounted to 40 per cent. The following he quoted from a letter from a lieutenant colonel:

"Our artillery failed us and did not support us after the first few hours. We fought the German artillery, machine guns, hand grenades, etc., with our service rifles only. We should have been trained to fight material with material."

A letter from a top sergeant who was wounded in the battle said the artillery support was useless after the first four and a half hours, due to a lack of horses to move up the guns. The Germans dominated the air, the letter stated.

Reports Tell of Battle. Gov. Allen presented a copy of official reports sent back by runner from the advance infantry to post commanders. The reports were signed by Capt. Truman, who forwarded a copy of them to his wife, through whom they became public.

These reports were dated by the hour and gave a consecutive account of events during the battle. They showed that at 2:30 a. m. of the second day Capt. Truman sent back word that the troops could not advance without artillery support; at 10:50 he sent word that the advance line was held up by machine gun fire and a similar report was made in the evening, with a comment that there had been 100 casualties during the preceding few hours.

Capt. Truman's report at 2:30 p. m. on Sept. 28 said the artillery had given no support, that the enemy aircraft was active, one enemy plane having flown low over our troops all during the forenoon, that there had been heavy losses, that the men wounded the day before still were lying on the ground, that the advance of the Thirty-fifth division, or, if he is, he is greatly mistaken.

"It was a glorious but costly victory. One French officer said to me that if the French had fought like that after the first year, there would have been no need of sending in infantry to capture artillery."

The Argonne forest was the battle for which we did not wish to disclose, to the effect that the casualties in his battalion amounted to 40 per cent. The following he quoted from a letter from a lieutenant colonel:

"Our artillery failed us and did not support us after the first few hours. We fought the German artillery, machine guns, hand grenades, etc., with our service rifles only. We should have been trained to fight material with material."

A letter from a top sergeant who was wounded in the battle said the artillery support was useless after the first four and a half hours, due to a lack of horses to move up the guns. The Germans dominated the air, the letter stated.

Reports Tell of Battle. Gov. Allen presented a copy of official reports sent back by runner from the advance infantry to post commanders. The reports were signed by Capt. Truman, who forwarded a copy of them to his wife, through whom they became public.

These reports were dated by the hour and gave a consecutive account of events during the battle. They showed that at 2:30 a. m. of the second day Capt. Truman sent back word that the troops could not advance without artillery support; at 10:50 he sent word that the advance line was held up by machine gun fire and a similar report was made in the evening, with a comment that there had been 100 casualties during the preceding few hours.

Capt. Truman's report at 2:30 p. m. on Sept. 28 said the artillery had given no support, that the enemy aircraft was active, one enemy plane having flown low over our troops all during the forenoon, that there had been heavy losses, that the men wounded the day before still were lying on the ground, that the advance of the Thirty-fifth division, or, if he is, he is greatly mistaken.

"It was a glorious but costly victory. One French officer said to me that if the French had fought like that after the first year, there would have been no need of sending in infantry to capture artillery."

The Argonne forest was the battle for which we did not wish to disclose, to the effect that the casualties in his battalion amounted to 40 per cent. The following he quoted from a letter from a lieutenant colonel:

"Our artillery failed us and did not support us after the first few hours. We fought the German artillery, machine guns, hand grenades, etc., with our service rifles only. We should have been trained to fight material with material."

A letter from a top sergeant who was wounded in the battle said the artillery support was useless after the first four and a half hours, due to a lack of horses to move up the guns. The Germans dominated the air, the letter stated.

Reports Tell of Battle. Gov. Allen presented a copy of official reports sent back by runner from the advance infantry to post commanders. The reports were signed by Capt. Truman, who forwarded a copy of them to his wife, through whom they became public.

These reports were dated by the hour and gave a consecutive account of events during the battle. They showed that at 2:30 a. m. of the second day Capt. Truman sent back word that the troops could not advance without artillery support; at 10:50 he sent word that the advance line was held up by machine gun fire and a similar report was made in the evening, with a comment that there had been 100 casualties during the preceding few hours.

Capt. Truman's report at 2:30 p. m. on Sept. 28 said the artillery had given no support, that the enemy aircraft was active, one enemy plane having flown low over our troops all during the forenoon, that there had been heavy losses, that the men wounded the day before still were lying on the ground, that the advance of the Thirty-fifth division, or, if he is, he is greatly mistaken.

"It was a glorious but costly victory. One French officer said to me that if the French had fought like that after the first year, there would have been no need of sending in infantry to capture artillery."

The Argonne forest was the battle for which we did not wish to disclose, to the effect that the casualties in his battalion amounted to 40 per cent. The following he quoted from a letter from a lieutenant colonel:

"Our artillery failed us and did not support us after the first few hours. We fought the German artillery, machine guns, hand grenades, etc., with our service rifles only. We should have been trained to fight material with material."

A letter from a top sergeant who was wounded in the battle said the artillery support was useless after the first four and a half hours, due to a lack of horses to move up the guns. The Germans dominated the air, the letter stated.

Reports Tell of Battle. Gov. Allen presented a copy of official reports sent back by runner from the advance infantry to post commanders. The reports were signed by Capt. Truman, who forwarded a copy of them to his wife, through whom they became public.

These reports were dated by the hour and gave a consecutive account of events during the battle. They showed that at 2:30 a. m. of the second day Capt. Truman



**SON QUOTE**  
**EFFITE MAT**  
**PARTY LOY**

**How Adm**  
**tion Organ Ind**

**27 Democr**

Mayor Thompson's claim  
 the Republican party ar  
 all the time was a s  
 by Judge Harry Olin  
 harmony candidate fo  
 I notice the mayor has  
 about party loyalty  
 know what loyalty wa  
 said the judge.  
 disturbed by Mr. Ma  
 the truth about it  
 published by Judge  
 he nominated. I  
 before going any  
 Thompson's attitude towa  
 son's nominees in the  
 member.  
 The Republican is wel  
 a city hall organ, wh  
 published by Walter  
 of Virtus Rohm and  
 of Fred Lundin.

**City Hall Connect**

Mr. Faherty sent out  
 which he said that the new  
 to print the truth about  
 and for this reason I  
 liberty of having the  
 failed to you for ten we  
 will accept it with n  
 ents."

On Nov. 1, 1918, Walter  
 and publisher, sent o  
 the Republican containi  
 and Mr. Rohm says  
 "We believe that you  
 service to our city,  
 and if you will vote for  
 indicated on the incipie  
 putting a cross mark in the  
 we the names of each of

**Force Twenty-seven Dem**

And then in the name of  
 the party the administra  
 the Democrats  
 Republicans. In this  
 they failed to mark for m  
 Michael F. Sullivan, the  
 indicated they failed to m  
 and Barnes or Thomas J  
 James S. Burns, Charles  
 Irwin R. Hazen, can  
 for James A. Kearney  
 the Municipal court for  
 each for hall of the  
 out. They failed to m  
 members of the cou  
 Mack, Ernest M. Cro  
 Larn, and Tom Murrey.  
 They failed to mark fo  
 window for president of  
 review; for Charles Kr  
 for; Charles E. Bar  
 review; for Charles Kr  
 of the Criminal cou  
 of the board of as  
 Charles B. Blake, clerk of  
 for; Bernard Snow, cou  
 for; Frederic R. De You  
 William J. Healy, Will  
 Harry E. Little, trustee  
 for; Fredrick McCon  
 district; Melville McC  
 of the board of as  
 senator. All of these  
 candidates.

**Loyalty Demonstrator**

"Here we have a demon  
 stration, loyalty on the  
 of the Republican party  
 to convince any Repu  
 Thompson is not worki  
 the Republican party  
 Thompson-Lundin mach  
 much a mercenary as  
 According to his att  
 election, Mr. Thompson  
 is to his demonstra  
 it."

the best welcome H

OUR Broomsticks—Kissed C  
 boxy; all ma  
 Every ulster  
 ideal for driv



Start today to buy  
- War Savings Stamps

An excellent investment  
and a patriotic duty

# An "all-star" concert in your own home— under your own management

You choose the artists you want to hear. You select the numbers you want them to sing and play. You arrange the program to suit yourself.

The Victrola makes this possible by bringing to you the greatest artists of all the world: Caruso, Alda, Braslau, Calvé, Culp, de Gogorza, DeLuca, Elman, Farrar, Galli-Curci, Garrison, Gluck, Jascha Heifetz, Homer, Journet, Kreisler, Martinelli, McCormack, Melba, Murphy, Paderewski, Powell, Ruffo, Schumann-Heink, Scotti, Sembrich, Tetrassini, Werrenrath, Whitehill, Witherspoon, and Zimbalist.

With this wonderful group of famous artists at your command on Victor Records, you can give your family and friends such an entertainment as they could not get in any theatre or opera house in all the world.

Victors and Victrolas—\$12 to \$950.  
Daily demonstrations at all Victor dealers'. Go today and hear the kind of music you like best.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

**Important Notice.** Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized in the processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect reproduction.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

# Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trademark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.

Victrola XVII, \$275  
Victrola XVII, electric, \$332.50  
Mahogany or oak



## THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT

(Continued from yesterday.)

## INSTALLMENT XXXI.

(Copyright 1919: By the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

ONE of the saddest features of police work in dealing with the social evil, with prostitutes and houses of ill fame. In so far as the law gave me power, I always treated the men taken in any raid on these houses precisely as the law required. My experience brought me to the very strong conviction that there ought not to be any toleration by law of the vice. I do not know of any method which will put a complete stop to the evil, but I do know certain things that ought to be done to minimize it.

One of these is treating men and women on an exact equality for the same act. Another is the establishment of night courts and of special commissions to deal with this special class of cases. Another is that suggested by the Rev. Charles Stebbins of the Labor temple—to publish conspicuously the names of the owner of any property used for immoral purposes, after said owner has been notified of the use and has failed to prevent it. Another is to prosecute the keepers and backers of brothels, men and women, as severely as pickpockets and common thieves. They should never be fined; they should be imprisoned.

As for the girls, the very young ones and first offenders should be put in the charge of probation officers or sent to reformatories, and the large percentage of feeble minded girls and of incorrigible girls and women should be sent to institutions created for them. We would thus remove from this hideous commerce the articles of commerce. Moreover, the federal government must in ever increasing measure proceed against the degraded promoters of this commercialism, for their activities are interstate, and the nation can often deal with them more effectively than the states; although, as public sentiment becomes aroused, nation, state and municipality will all cooperate towards the same end of rooting out the traffic.

But the prime need is to raise the level of individual morality; and, moreover, to encourage early marriages, the single standard of sex morality, and a strict sense of reciprocal conjugal obligation. The women who preach late marriages are by just so much making it difficult to better the standard of chastity.

## Should Whip White Slavers.

As regards the white slave traffic, the men engaged in it, and the women, too, are far worse criminals than any ordinary murderers can be. For them there is need of such a law as that recently adopted in England through the efforts of Arthur Lee, M. P., a law which includes whipping for the male offenders. There are brutes so low, so infamous, so degraded and brutal in their cruelty and brutality, that the only way to get at them is through their skins. Sentimentality on behalf of such men is really almost as unhealthy and wicked as the criminality of the men themselves. My experience is that there should be no toleration of any "tenderloin" or "red light" district, and that, above all, there should be the most relentless war on commercialized vice. The men who profit and make their living by the depravity and the awful misery of other human beings stand far below any ordinary criminals, and no measures taken against them can be too severe.

As for the wretched girls who follow the dreadful trade in question, the deal can be done by a change in economic conditions. This ought to be done. When girls are paid wages inadequate to keep them from starvation, or to permit them to live decently, a certain proportion are forced by their economic misery into lives of vice. The employers and all others responsible for these conditions stand on a moral level far above the white slave traffickers. But it is a mistake to suppose that either the correction of these economic conditions or the abolition of the white slave trade will wholly correct the evil or will even reach the major part of it. The economic factor is very far from being the chief factor in inducing girls to go into this dreadful life.

As with so many other problems,

while there must be governmental action, there must also be strengthening of the average individual character in order to achieve the desired end. Even where economic conditions are bad, girls who are both strong and pure will remain unaffected by temptations to which girls of weak character or less standards readily yield. Any man who knows the wide variation in the proportions of the different races and nationalities engaged in prostitution must come to the conclusion that it is out of the question to treat economic conditions as the sole conditions or even as the chief conditions that determine this question.

## Few Irish Immigrants.

There are certain races—the Irish are honorably conspicuous among them—which, no matter what the economic pressure, furnish relatively few immigrants of ill fame. I do not believe that the differences are due to permanent race characteristics; this is shown by the fact that the best settlement houses find that practically all "long" Irish graduates, on to speak, all the girls that come for a long period under their influence, no matter what their race or national origin, remain pure. In every race there are some naturally vicious individuals and some weak individuals who readily succumb under economic pressure. A girl who is lazy and hates hard work, a girl whose mind is rather feeble, who is of "subnormal intelligence," as the phrase now goes, or a girl who craves cheap finery and rapid pleasures, is always in danger. A high ideal of personal purity is essential.

## Abolished Lodging Houses.

In company with Jacob Rills, I did much work that was not connected with the actual discipline of the force. There was one thing which he and I abolished—police lodging houses, which were simply tramp lodging houses, and a fruitful encouragement to vagrancy. Those who read Mr. Rills' story of his own life will remember the incidents that gave him from actual personal experience his horror of these tramp lodging houses. As member of the health board, I was brought into very close relations with the conditions of housing the working people of the city. Here again I used to visit the different tenement house regions, usually in company with Rills, to see for myself what the conditions were. It was largely this personal experience that enabled me while on the health board to struggle not only zealously but with reasonable efficiency and success, to improve conditions. We did or share in making forward strides in the matter of housing the working people of the city with some regard to decency and comfort.

The midnight trips that Rills and I took enabled me to see what the police department was doing and also gave me personal insight into some of the problems of city life. It is one thing to listen in perfunctory fashion to tales of overcrowded tenements, and it is quite another actually to see what that overcrowding means, some hot summer night, by even a single inspection during the hours of darkness. There was a very hot spell one midsummer while I was police commissioner, and most of that night I spent walking through the tenement house districts and visiting police stations to see what was being done. It was a tragic week. We did everything possible to alleviate the suffering. Much of it was heartbreaking, especially the gasping misery of the little children and of the worn out mothers.

## Dealings with Labor.

Occasionally during the two years we had to put a stop to riotous violence, and now and then on these occasions some of the labor union leaders protested against the actions of the police. By this time I was becoming a strong believer in labor unions, a strong believer in the rights of labor. For that very reason I was all the more bound to see that lawlessness and disorder were put down, and that no rioter was permitted to masquerade under the guise of being a friend of labor or a sympathizer with labor. I was scrupulous to see that the labor men had fair play; that, for instance, they were allowed to picket just so far as under the law picketing could be permitted, so that the strikers had an

equal opportunity peacefully to persuade other labor men not to "take their places. But I made it clearly and definitely understood that under no circumstances would I permit violence or fail to insist upon the keeping of order. If there were wrongs, I would join with a full heart in striving to have them corrected. But where there was violence all other questions had to drop until order was restored.

This is a democracy, and the people have the power, if they choose to exercise it, to make conditions as they ought to be made, and to do this strictly within the law; and therefore the first duty of the true democrat, or of the most loyal ally to the principles of popular government, is to see that law is enforced and order upheld. It was a peculiar gratification to me that so many of the labor leaders with whom I was thrown in contact grew cordially to accept of this view.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

## Miss Couthouli Cleared on Ticket Selling Charge

Miss Florence Couthouli, head of a theater ticket agency, was dismissed in Municipal Judge Trude's court yesterday on a charge of having sold tickets on the streets. Miss Couthouli was brought into court by the arrest of Harry Kramer and Albert Greenwald in front of the Colonial theater for selling tickets. They said they worked for Miss Couthouli. The court fined Kramer \$10 and costs and dismissed Miss Couthouli and Greenwald.

## LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE IF SICK, CROSS, FEVERISH

Hurry, Mother! Remove Poisons from little stomach, liver, bowels.

Give "California Syrup of Figs" at once if bilious or constipated.



Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative," they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. San Francisco, Cal. Wheeling, W. Va.

## T. R. MEMORIAL MEMBERSHIPS OPENED TO ALL

A campaign to enlarge the membership of the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial association was decided upon yesterday at a meeting of the general association in the Art Institute.

Resolutions were adopted dividing the memberships into three classes. There will be a general membership with a fee of \$1, a visiting membership for children with a fee of 35 cents, and a sustaining membership with a fee of not less than \$25.

Our purpose in this connection, said John E. Wilder, chairman of the plans committee, "is to create as much interest in this undertaking as possible and to make the membership of the association include every one who is interested."

## L. H. Marks Settles Case; Forfeited Bonds Returned

Louis H. Marks, 6381 Ingleside avenue, a disbarred lawyer wanted for embezzlement and bond forfeiture, appeared in the Hyde Park court yesterday to face charges of embezzling \$100 from Mrs. Nellie Ryan, 7251 Coles avenue, and was dismissed by Judge John A. Swanson when he gave back the money to Mrs. Ryan in court. Marks' bonds were reinstated and ordered canceled.

## LIEUT. H. B. BARTHOLOMEW CITED FOR MEDAL FOR GREAT BRAVERY

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—First Lieut. Herbert B. Bartholomew of Glencoe is awarded a distinguished service cross in today's army report. As a member of the One Hundred and Third aero pursuit squadron he showed extraordinary heroism in action. On Oct. 30, in the region of Alenquerre, Lieut. Bartholomew, with one other pilot, engaged five enemy planes. Outnumbered, he did not hesitate to attack, and although subjected to the severe fire of five enemy planes he succeeded in destroying one. On Nov. 4, in the region of Basoul, while on a bombing expedition, he encountered an enemy patrol of eight machines, Fokker type. He immediately dived into their formation, and, despite the severe fire to which he was subjected, continued a spirited combat with one of the enemy until it crashed to the ground. Lieut. Bartholomew is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Bartholomew of Glencoe.

Another Chicagoan honored was Corporal Isaac Gataino, 1208 Washburn avenue, for extraordinary heroism in action near St. Thibault, France, Aug. 8, when patrolling the country to the flank of his company under heavy machine gun and artillery fire. He obtained liaison with the flank company by fluster tactics years ago by former Senator Burton of Ohio.

## VOTE \$100,000 TO SPRINKLE BED OF FLORIDA RIVER

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The senate's appetite for pork was put to the test today. With the aid of the solid south, \$100,000 was appropriated, as one senator put it, "to sprinkle the dust on the bed of the Oklahoma river."

The Oklahoma river is entirely in Florida. The \$100,000 is just the beginning. Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin told the senate. He predicted it would cost about \$1,000,000 to complete the project. The total amount of commerce carried on the river last year was 1,760 tons, according to Senator Smoot of Utah.

Senator Smoot called upon the senate to make a test on the Oklahoma river project.

"If the senate will stand for that it will stand for anything in the world and there is no use talking any more," he said.

Accordingly, the appropriation was put to a record vote and carried 33 to 29.

The Oklahoma river project is an old favorite in the south. Numerous attempts to get money for it were blocked by filibustering tactics years ago by former Senator Burton of Ohio.

## CHILD DIES OF SCALDS

Cecilia Benson, 2 years old, 1712 South Morgan street, died in her home today of scalds suffered last Saturday when a bottle of hot water, which she pulled off a stove, fell on her head.



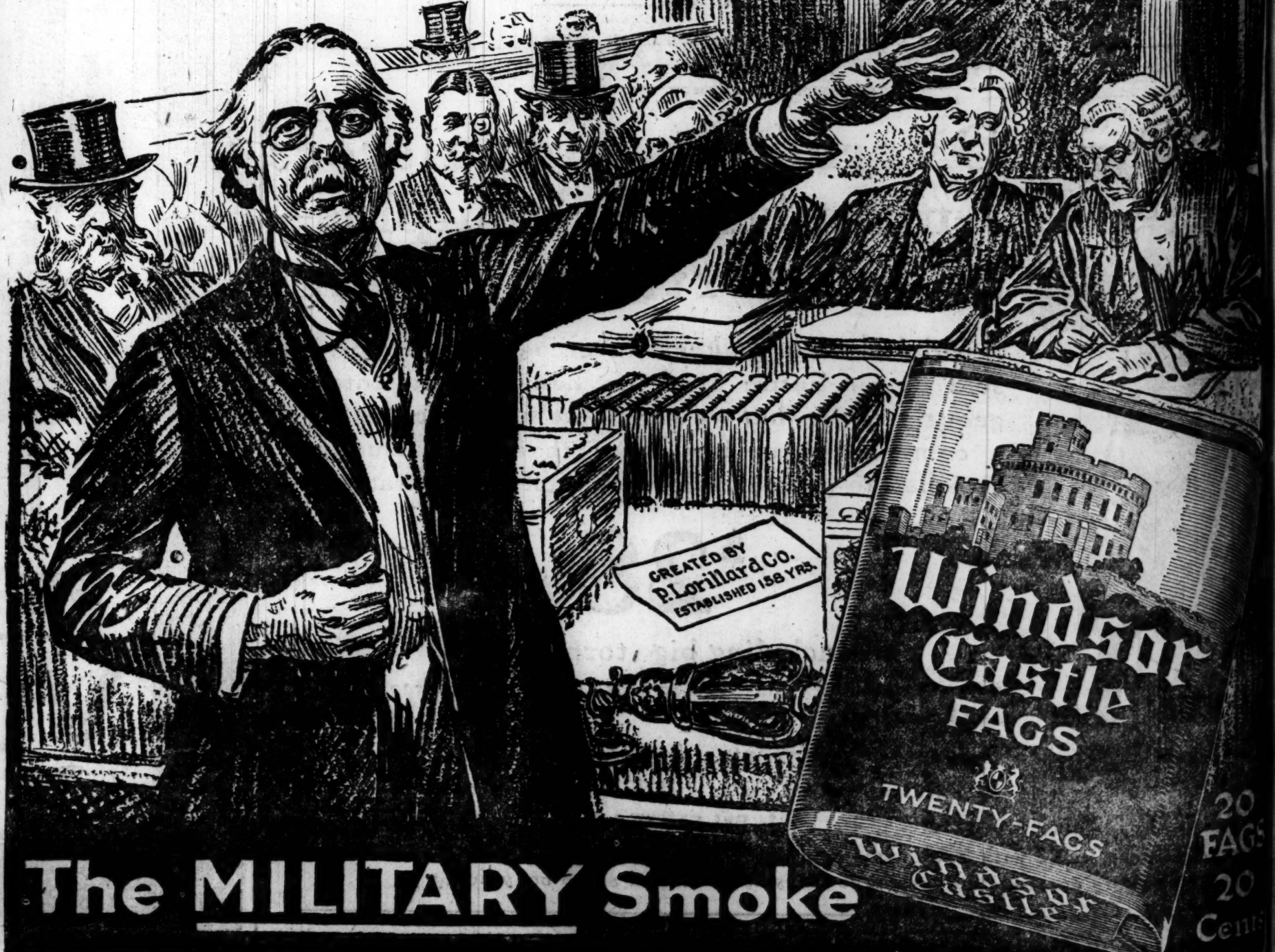
There's many a girl who goes through the pangs of jealousy and envy when she sees her friend, the girl with the radiant complexion, enjoying things. If you are a sufferer from skin troubles and know the embarrassment and pain they bring, waste no further time fretting about your ailment but commence immediately the Resinol Ointment treatment. Pimples, blackheads, blotchy patches on the face, itching skins, speedily respond to the healing medication this contains. Even quicker results may be obtained by joint use of Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment. Apply the ointment at night. Wash the face with Resinol Soap by day.

Sold by all druggists. Subscribe for The Tribune. Advertise in The Tribune.

## Windsor Castle FAGS

"I say that Windsor Castle Fags are the accepted smoke among all of our Allies." (Hear! Hear!)

John Bull says — "They are bully!"



## Visit The Exhibit Of American Dyed Fabrics

DURING the present week an exhibit of more than usual interest is being held in the store of Marshall Field and Company. It is a display of dyestuffs and dyed fabrics of strictly American production, shown under the auspices of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Incorporated. It was formerly shown at the National Exposition of Chemical Industries, Grand Central Palace, New York, and the Textile Show, and since that time has visited several cities on invitation. It is of more than usual importance as marking the first comprehensive display of

## Fast American Dyes

This company was founded to provide America with a permanent dyestuff industry. Its predecessors were the pioneers in American color production. The war brought not only the opportunity but the necessity for the development of this accumulated experience. Upon this experience has been built a structure in personnel and in equipment not bettered by any European works.

This exhibition deserves the earnest attention of both those who make textiles and those who wear them—for the question of color is far reaching. Students and teachers will find it of special interest, and will be given every opportunity to ask questions. A staff of the Company's experts will be on hand to explain the various phases of the work.

On view at the Marshall Field and Company Store.

National Aniline & Chemical Company INCORPORATED

Main Sales Office: 21 Burling Slip, New York







## Nazimova Scores as Wistful Victim of Fanatic Uncle

### "OUT OF THE FOG"

Produced by Metro.  
Directed by Albert Capellani.

THE CAST:  
Faith Collins and Eve Costello.....  
Job Collins.....  
Philip Blake.....  
Rui Smoot.....  
Tom Blake.....

By Mae Tinee.  
To me Nazimova is wonderfully appealing in this picture, which is an adaptation from the play "Captain Shola." She forsakes the rôle of staid temptress and bends to portrayal of the lonely, wild, intimidated, ignorant child of the lighthouse, endowing it with a wealth of pathos and understanding. I know of nothing more pathetic than those little hands of Nazimova's groping helplessly against barriers arrayed against her feeble strength.

She is supported in this, as in most of her pictures, by her husband, Charles Bryant, a biontress without a good actor. From the camera's point of view he is most effective as contrasted against her gypsy slightness. The other principal character in the cast is Henry Harmon, who depicts an unpleasant personality most unpleasantly.

If you're on a still hunt for relaxation and laughter, "Out of the Fog" is not a picture for you to see. It has a most depressing motif, and if photographs have auras, this one's is gray. Its scene of action is a lighthouse and its background the sea, and these most concerned are an unsmiling man with the light of religious fanaticism gleaming in his close-set eyes, and the two women who are victims to this fanaticism, his sister and his sister's child—both played by Nazimova.

The sister, who has lived with him in the lighthouse, contracts without his knowledge a secret marriage which is discovered when her husband, wrecked in a storm, is cast up by the sea. In her distress the girl reveals the truth and the greater truth, mastered by cold wrath, the seer applies for a lighthouse which shall be in the most isolated of places and is awarded "Captain Shola." Here he takes his sister and her child is born.

"You shall spend the rest of your days in seclusion and repentance!" he tells her.

Maddened by the loneliness and the cruelty of her brother, the young mother flings herself into the sea from the lighthouse tower. The fanatic registers a vow that the child shall live the life of a nun to expiate the mother's sin. She shall never see a human being other than himself. When the tender comes to receive his reports he hides her in the rocks.

One night, however, a yacht, manned by a handsome soldier of fortune, runs aground a narrow off Cape Cod Shoals. From her bedroom window the girl spies the boat. In her ragged bathing suit she slips from the house and down to the beach. Here she meets the man, whom she scrutinizes and makes much of after the manner of a merry and curious young puppy.

Before she goes home at dawn she has been initiated into the inner mysteries of life, for on the yacht, the widow of the first mate, killed several days previously, gives birth to a child and little Eve is commanded by the distracted yachtsman to render what service she may.

In the face of the old lighthouse keeper's opposition the mother is brought to the lighthouse to convalesce and Eve of the lighthouse learns many things. She also learns to love the soldier of fortune, who grows to care for her. When he tells away to take the young mother to her home in Nantucket he promises to return again. Eve waits.

The lighthouse keeper, however, tells her she is mad.

"Your lover is like all other men. He will not return," he chants, until Eve, worn by his ranting, answers, "I am almost beside myself. When he does return it is to be told by the uncle that the girl, whom he has looked in the tower, is dead."

Nazimova, covering, shivering with fear, cringing with apprehension, gibbering in fits of temporary madness, is not a happy object, but she is undoubtedly real in these moods, just as she is delightfully so in the few scenes where she abandons herself to a few moments of light heartedness and capers over the rocks or plays with a crab—her only playmate.

"You're just like father," she says—for no she has been taught to call the harsh old man.

The production is exceedingly well put on and there has been intelligent attention, vouchsafed to detail. "Out of the Fog" will without doubt be classed as among the year's best offerings.

## ALLA NAZIMOVA

She Interprets Nature in Its Simplest and Most Complicated Modes.



Photo by APRA

## REAL LOVE STORIES

Do you know a real love story—one that is stronger than steel? It is the idea that a woman will give up her life for a literary style. "The Tribune" will pay \$5 for every story published. No manuscript returned. Address: Doris Blake, "The Tribune," Chicago.

**His First Sweetheart.**  
We loved each other from the moment of our first meeting. What there was about me to love, I do not know, but that she was entirely lovable I do know, and her charms were many. I had never met a woman so wonderfully wise, so transcendently beautiful, kind, and good. She knew everything it seemed to me. I could ask her no question which she was unable to answer—and I asked many.

When you come to beauty, well, all other persons in the world were ugly when compared with her; she was the Alpha and Omega of beauty. Her eyes, of a blue-gray shade, were orbs of perfect form through which all the beauty of the world—yes, and heaven also—was transmitted to me. Her hair was a waving mesh of silken cords, and often did I twine my fingers among these cords and wonder at their perfect softness. The most perfect work of the greatest sculptor of past ages would have appeared as a simple mass of cold and formless stone when compared to her form. Her voice was the gentlest, kindest, and most melodious voice I had ever heard.

As she whispered endearing words to me and patted my cheeks and kissed my lips, I knew that heaven could never bring me anything that could surpass the happiness I felt. Her caresses were always gentle and kind.

When you come to beauty, well, all other persons in the world were ugly when compared with her; she was the Alpha and Omega of beauty. Her eyes, of a blue-gray shade, were orbs of perfect form through which all the beauty of the world—yes, and heaven also—was transmitted to me. Her hair was a waving mesh of silken cords, and often did I twine my fingers among these cords and wonder at their perfect softness. The most perfect work of the greatest sculptor of past ages would have appeared as a simple mass of cold and formless stone when compared to her form. Her voice was the gentlest, kindest, and most melodious voice I had ever heard.

As she whispered endearing words to me and patted my cheeks and kissed my lips, I knew that heaven could never bring me anything that could surpass the happiness I felt. Her caresses were always gentle and kind.

## DORIS BLAKE'S ANSWERS

A Car, a Home, and Mother.

"Dear Miss Blake: I am a bachelor of 40. I was disappointed in love when I was 25. Now I live with my dear old mother, but would like to find a life companion. I have a car and a comfortable home. Do you think I would be happy with a person much younger than 17? Perhaps you think I should live the rest of my life alone. Thank you.  
LONGBOW BACHELOR."

Any number of bachelors of 40 have married girls much younger and their marriages have been extremely happy. Of course, in your case, with a mother to provide for and one who, I take it, will live with you after you marry, you will have to take care of a girl who is old enough to realize your duty to your mother and one who will help you make your mother's last days happy. It's a difficult task for any woman to go in with a mother-in-law and it is intensely difficult for a young girl with no experience in the world to fit into a rôle like this. Just be careful in your choice.

## Bright Sayings of the Children

"The Tribune" will pay \$1 in thirty days for each child's story printed. The story told must never have been printed in any magazine or paper. It is to be on the subject of children's life and to be in the form of a story. Send your story to the Tribune, Chicago.

When James' father came home from the war James was proud of his uniform. One day his father discarded



his soldier suit and came downstairs in his civilian clothes. On seeing him James said: "O, father, don't you hate to go back to plain man?" M. C. R.

A neighbor boy was heard describing to his small chum a certain man he had seen a day or two previous: "He was big and tall and, well, he looked exactly like my papa, only newer." N. H.

## Tribune Cook Book

BY JANE EDDINGTON.

### Hot Thousand Island Dressing.

Use hot Thousand Island dressing to break a man of the ketchup habit and to make him and the children love green vegetables! Successfully made, it is four times as delicious as the ketchup. It has no caloric value or much of any other sort of food value, this dressing has about the same number of calories, quantity for quantity, as butter.

Utensils needed: One deep shallow china soup plate, one egg whisk of the type called a wire spoon, one strainer and a wooden spoon to stir the tomato through it with, a small aluminum frying pan of a size to hold comfortably, and allow ample stirring, one cup of any sauce, and a measuring cup and glass. This latter glass is the one holding two tablespoons, and is so marked off for teaspoon. It has a mark in which it is easy to drop a liquid in drops. It is invaluable for economical salad dressing.

In dressing salads use two of these glasses, one for oil and one for vinegar. In no other way can you make two teaspoons of vinegar look like so great a quantity, and so use it with the highest discretion.

Into the frying pan put one cup of canned tomato, after rubbing it and the soup plate with the cut end of a clove of garlic. To the tomato add a little paprika and salt, and a small white onion cut small. Cook gently until reduced a half.

In the meantime put into the garlic rubbed soup plate an eighth of a teaspoonful of salt and the same of paprika and the yolk of two eggs. Have a measuring cup half full of corn oil, and in the measuring glass two teaspoons of vinegar. Whisk the

### Beauty Answers

BY ANTOINETTE DONNELLY.

DAISY: COLD CREAM WOULD not bleach your neck. Try lemon on it. Cut a slice of lemon and rub it over the tanned skin and let the lemon juice remain on over night. Be persistent in the remedy and don't expect a ready application to do you any good. Almost shaped eyes are beautiful, because they are rare and give one an oriental look that is highly pleasing. I can't imagine what your aunt could be thinking of to urge any such ridiculous operation on them as to cut them—no matter how much she wanted you to be beautiful. Don't do anything except to be thankful for them.

"A young husband who lost his wife ten months ago, leaving a twin, a son and a girl, also has a little girl 2 years old and they are being cared for by his sister, who is keeping house for him. After paying rent and other bills he cannot afford a twin baby. He should any kind reader have any more longer need it would certainly be appreciated. I wish there were a twin baby to give for these motherless babies. He wishes come true?"

### Set of Drafting Tools.

"I have a complete set of drafting tools which I will gladly give to a young man who may be able to use them. Sally Joy Brown will give you my address. There will be more than one young man to whom this offer will be made. The donor's address will be sent upon request."

### Pieces for Patchwork.

"Can you ask for me some old cotton pieces for patchwork? I would gladly call for them anywhere in the city. Many scrap bags, I am sure, contain pieces that would be most useful to S. E. H."

## Motion Picture Directory

### DOWNTOWN

**CASINO NOW!**  
THE HEART OF HUMANITY  
THE PICTURE THAT WILL LIVE FOREVER  
DOROTHY PHILLIPS  
THE PEER OF ALL PICTURES  
A Beautiful Story of the Love That Fashions All Destinies  
So Stupendous That It Claims a Distinction All Its Own

### CASTLE STATE

DOROTHY GISH  
IN HER LATEST SUCCESS  
"BOOTS"  
Lots of people keep money in their boots, but who ever thought that romance, thrills and intrigue could be found in them? See what DOROTHY GISH'S boots hold. It's the same picture that DOROTHY GISH played in "HEARTS OF THE WORLD"

### ZIEGFELD

MAGGIE PEPPER  
with ETHEL CLAYTON,  
Elliott Dexter, Tully Marshall,  
Winnifred Greenwood  
—BEGINNING SATURDAY—  
PAULINE FREDERICK  
in "PAID IN FULL"

### BAND BOX

THE GREAT NAZIMOVA  
"OUT OF THE FOG"  
CHRISTIE COMEDY  
BOSTON  
The Great NAZIMOVA  
"OUT OF THE FOG"  
UNIVERSAL RELEASE  
ALCAZAR  
TOM MIX  
"HELL ROARIN' REFORM"

### DOWNTOWN

RANDOLPH  
THEATRE  
THE BABA  
In the Million Dollar Photo Spectacle of the Siren Who Danced Madly for a Man's Head.  
SALOME  
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA  
FLO JACOBSON, Songs  
CURRENT EVENTS

### JOPPE, LONIC & SCHAEFER'S

ORPHEUM—NOW!  
STATE STREET NEAR MONROE  
A. M. CONTINUOUS—12 P. M.  
CHARLOTTE WALKER  
"EVERY MOTHER'S SON"  
Coming Thursday  
PAULINE FREDERICK  
"The Woman on the Index"

### PINE GROVE

THE GREAT HOUDINI  
Also CARMEL MYERS in "Broadway Scandal"

### DEARBORN

KITTY GORDON  
"MANDARIN'S GOLD"

### RECENT

746 Sheridan Rd. at N. LaSalle  
Feb. 18, 1919  
PATHE NEWS

### LOBLINER & TRINZ

AMUSEMENT CENTERS  
COVENT GARDEN  
D. W. GRIFFITH'S  
"Romance of Happy Valley"  
A Page from the Book of Life  
LILLIAN GISH, ROBT. HARRON, GEORGE FAWCETT  
Coming Thursday and Friday  
Extra Added Attraction: "THE GREAT HOUDINI"  
"HEART OF HUMANITY"  
PERSHING  
"Don't Change Your Husband"  
ELLIOTT DEXTER and FRIDAY  
ELLIOTT DEXTER and FRIDAY  
GLORIA SWANSON  
BIOGRAPH  
LINCOLN AVENUE  
MABEL NORMAND  
"MICKY"  
VITAGRAPH  
Continues 1230 to 11 P. M.  
LAST TIMES TODAY—  
Allan Holubar Presents  
"THE HEART OF HUMANITY"  
Dorothy Phillips  
An All-Star Cast  
The Peer of All Films  
KNICKERBOCKER  
J. WARREN KERRIGAN  
"COME AGAIN SMITH"  
LAKESIDE  
478 SHERIDAN ROAD  
MAE MARSH  
"THE BONDAGE OF BARBARA"

### NORTH SIDE

RIVERA  
THEY'RE BACK WITH NEW LAURELS EARNED LAST WEEK AT THE CENTRAL PARK  
Caesar Linden & Carl Rupp  
Two Juvenile-Musician  
Today and Tomorrow  
D. W. GRIFFITH Presents His Newest Drama  
"A ROMANCE OF HAPPY VALLEY"  
Like his previous plays, this offering reflects the genius of the master. It is a story of a woman who goes in with a mother-in-law and it is intensely difficult for a young girl with no experience in the world to fit into a rôle like this. Just be careful in your choice.

### PANTHEON

LAST TIMES TODAY—  
MABEL NORMAND  
"SIS HOPKINS"  
The sister who lives in the lighthouse with her mother and brother. She is a story of a woman who goes in with a mother-in-law and it is intensely difficult for a young girl with no experience in the world to fit into a rôle like this. Just be careful in your choice.

### NEW KENMORE

PAULINE FREDERICK  
"THE BONDAGE OF BARBARA"

### ASCHER BROS

CHATEAU  
Broadway at Grace St.  
D. W. GRIFFITH'S LOVE SPECTACLE  
"THE ROMANCE OF HAPPY VALLEY"  
Featuring LILLIAN GISH  
and ROBERT HARRON  
Coming Wednesday, Thursday and Friday  
MABEL NORMAND in "MICKY"

### TERMINAL

David W. Griffith's Great Love Spectacle  
With Lillian Gish, Robert Harron and George Fawcett  
"THE ROMANCE OF HAPPY VALLEY"  
Coming Wednesday, Thursday and Friday  
MABEL NORMAND in "MICKY"

### MILFORD

JOHN BARRYMORE  
"HERE COMES THE BRIDE"

### CALO

JOHN BARRYMORE  
"HERE COMES THE BRIDE"

### LANE COURT

MABEL NORMAND  
"MICKY"

### NORTH SIDE

CHATEAU  
Broadway at Grace St.  
D. W. GRIFFITH PRESENTS  
"THE ROMANCE OF HAPPY VALLEY"  
Featuring LILLIAN GISH  
and ROBERT HARRON  
"GEO. FAUCETT"  
and OTHERS  
SPECIAL MUSICAL ARRANGEMENT—  
"THE ROMANCE OF HAPPY VALLEY"  
EDMUND FITCH-ORANGE

### HOWARD

N. W. "L" Station at Howard St.  
Daily Double Bill  
ELISE FERGUSON  
"THE ROMANCE OF HAPPY VALLEY"  
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew  
"Romance and Rings"  
Tomorrow—Clara Kimball Young  
"Cheating Cheaters"

### BRYN MAWR

Bryn Mawr, N. W. "L" Station  
at Bryn Mawr "L" St.  
CLARA K. YOUNG  
"Cheating Cheaters"

### LAKE SHORE

Broadway at Belmont  
ETHEL CLAYTON, "Mystery Girl"

### EASTERLY

Lincoln and Division Phys.  
GERALDINE PARAN—"SHADOWS"

### DE LUXE

WILSON AVENUE—N. W. "L" Station  
MATINEE AND EVENING  
HARRY MOREY  
"THE ROMANCE OF HAPPY VALLEY"

### THE BUGG

Lincoln Ave., Babcock St.  
COLUMBIA—"Romance of Happy Valley"

### SOUTH SIDE

20th CENTURY  
Prairie Avenue, Near 4th  
CECIL B. DE MILLE'S  
"DON'T CHANGE YOUR HUSBAND"  
"The Heart of Humanity"  
"The Birth of a Nation"

### LAUREL & HARDY

Garfield & Michigan—2 to 11 P. M.  
LAST TIMES TODAY—  
ALLEN HOLUBAR  
Presents  
"THE HEART OF HUMANITY"  
The Greatest Photo Play Ever Concocted  
With Dorothy Phillips  
Produced by critics to be greater than "The Birth of a Nation"

### KIMBARK

4540 KIMBARK AVENUE  
Mary Mac Laren  
"SECRET MARRIAGE"

### DREXEL

855 E. 63rd St. Block E  
DORIS KENYON  
"WILD HONEY"  
HEARST WEEKLY  
BIG V COMEDY

### SOUTH SIDE

WOODLAWN  
853 E. 63rd St.  
MATINEE CONTINUOUS  
LAST TIMES TODAY—  
"MICKY"  
The Picture You Will Never Forget  
—WIG—  
MABEL NORMAND  
A blending of every human emotion—  
LOVE  
ROMANCE  
HUMOR  
THRILLS  
AND  
HEARTY LAUGHS  
Coming Tomorrow and Thursday  
D. W. GRIFFITH'S  
"ROMANCE OF HAPPY VALLEY"

### HARPER

3RD AND HARPER AVENUE  
"House of Quality"  
—TODAY & TOMORROW—  
Matinee and Evening  
"The Heart of Humanity"

### THE HEART OF HUMANITY

The World's Greatest Picture  
A picture you will never forget. A veritable revelation of unending wonders. A story of the love that passeth all understanding.

### JACKSON PARK

6TH AND STONY ISLAND AVE.  
Continuous 2 to 11 P. M.  
LAST TIMES TODAY—  
MABEL NORMAND  
"MICKY"  
Is a Picture You Will Not Forget  
"MICKY"

### ASCHER BROS

OAKLAND SQUARE  
MABEL NORMAND  
"SIS HOPKINS"

### METROPOLITAN

Grand Blvd. at 6th St.  
MABEL NORMAND  
"SIS HOPKINS"

### WILWOOD

Last Times Today  
MABEL NORMAND  
"SIS HOPKINS"

### FROLIC

8th St. and E. Ave.  
DOROTHY DALTON  
"HARD BOILED"

### COSMOPOLITAN

Halsted at 7th St.  
CONSTANCE TALMADGE  
"ROMANCE AND ARABIAN"

### COLUMBUS

Ashtabula Ave. at 3rd St.  
BRYANT WASHBURN  
"VENUS IN THE EAST"

### PEERLESS

Grand and Oakwood  
Lillian Gish in "THE ROMANCE OF HAPPY VALLEY"  
"The Fighting Roosevelts"  
From the Cradle to the Grave

### SOUTH SIDE

VISTA  
4th St. & Cottage Grove Avenue  
"The Heart of Humanity"  
Only Once in a Long Time Appears a Picture So Powerful in Its Appeal. Our Advice is—  
SEE IT!  
—Last Times Today—

### VERNON

81ST STREET AT VERNON  
EARLE WILLIAMS  
"THE HIGHEST TRUMP"  
Also Madam Mabelle WOMAN OF  
—PARISIAN NOVELTY ORCHESTRA—

### WEST SIDE

CRAWFORD  
Crawford Avenue, Near Madison St.  
Continuous 2 to 11:30 P. M.  
ALICE JOYCE  
"The Lion and the Mouse"  
—LAST TIMES TODAY—  
Added Evening Attraction—CRAWFORD SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA  
formerly "Hearts of the World Co."

### BROADWAY STRAND

17TH AND PAULINA STREETS  
—TODAY & TOMORROW—  
2 More Days to See  
MABEL NORMAND  
"MICKY"  
Come in the Afternoon to Avoid the Evening Crowds  
Coming Thursday and Friday  
D. W. GRIFFITH'S  
"A ROMANCE OF HAPPY VALLEY"

### MARSHALL SQUARE

2ND AND MARSHALL BLVD.  
—LAST TIMES TODAY—  
Wm. S. Hart  
"Breed of Men"

### Wm. S. Hart

"Breed of Men"  
Johnny Hart's  
Famous Orchestra  
Dr. Louis Falk at the Organ  
3226-36 W. MADISON ST.

### MADISON SQUARE

479 W. MADISON STREET  
—4 to 11:30—  
KITTY GORDON  
"MANDARIN'S GOLD"

### NORTHWEST SIDE

IRVING  
IRVING PARK BOULEVARD  
AT CRAWFORD  
HAROLD LOCKWOOD  
"THE GREAT ROMANCE"

### NEW STRAND

DIVISION ST. AT ROYAL  
BRYANT WASHBURN  
"VENUS IN THE EAST"

### OAK PARK

LOBLINER & TRINZ  
OAK PARK WISCONSIN AV. N. W. "L" Station  
JOHN BARRYMORE  
"THE REAL ROOSEVELT"

### AUSTIN

PLAISANCE  
400 N. LAKE ST.  
W. PATRASHAM—THE SILVER

### WEST SIDE

CENTRAL PARK  
12th and Central  
Here's Positive Assurance of  
Superb Entertainment  
—TODAY & TOMORROW—  
"A ROMANCE OF HAPPY VALLEY"  
Featuring LILLIAN GISH  
and ROBERT HARRON  
"GEO. FAUCETT"  
and OTHERS  
SPECIAL MUSICAL ARRANGEMENT—  
"THE ROMANCE OF HAPPY VALLEY"  
EDMUND FITCH-ORANGE

### ALL NEXT WEEK—STARTING MONDAY

THE HEART OF HUMANITY  
The picture that will live forever

### 20th CENTURY

12th & Central  
Today and Tomorrow  
MABEL NORMAND  
"MICKY"

### HAMLIN

324 WEST MADISON ST.  
TONIGHT 7 to 11  
WM. S. HART  
"Breed of Men"

### Wm. S. Hart

"Breed of Men"  
Johnny Hart's  
Famous Orchestra  
Dr. Louis Falk at the Organ  
3226-36 W. MADISON ST.

### MADISON SQUARE











# VOGEL GIVES UP; FEARED GUNS OF HOSNA'S CHUMS?

THAT DIRECTOR  
GIVES ME A PAIN-  
HE GETS ALL THE  
CREDIT - I BRING  
THIS PIECE OUT -  
I'M GOING TO ASK  
CAMILLE OUT TO-  
MORROW FOR A GOOD

I'M THE WHOLE  
SHOW AFTER ALL



## BURGLAR TRUST

Boys Confess Syndicate Work  
Total Reaches \$35,000.

Confessions by four burglars, the

the West Chicago avenue police expected to clear up twenty-five thirty robberies of business places announced yesterday afternoon loot which the boys have admitted is valued at \$32,000. The arrest are:

JAMES (JIMMY) SHUPE, 24 years 1526 West Thirtieth street, f

companion of "Jimmy" Chen was murdered some weeks ago, when arrested, was dressed in a soldier's uniform.

ROBERT O'RELL, 18 years old, 214 Throop street, said to be the driver of the burglars' machine.

MARTIN O'LEARY, 17 years old, 101 West Monroe street.

JOHN PATERSON, 17 years old, 101 West Monroe street.

The men refused to tell where the cars were disposed of, but the police suspect that they have in custody two men who purchased stolen property from the gang. The men are John Seamus and 1117 West Grand avenue and Edward Valentine.

was arrested on a Chicago train as he was about to leave for St. Louis, by Lieut. John H. and Detective Sergeants Kin and Swanson. They also recovered two large sample trunks and a large suitcase.

with an office in the Medina building, South Wells street, West Jackson boulevard. He was at the Y. M. C. A. hotel, 800 N. Wabash avenue. Among his effects were found letters to women in all parts of the country, one of them from Chicago.

## NDIS ORDERS WIFE BEATER TO PAY ALIMONY

"I'm black and blue all over,"

he beat me Saturday night. And some big marks that you can't see now was sent for. He, too, was treated."

"I got this cut over my right eye," she smashed down on my head. "I'm a jardiniere," he said.

"George Landis looked over the badly hurt pair and then forfeited Al-

...ond, on which his wife was one  
sureties. He ordered Albin re  
sured to the county jail until he can  
h a new bond.  
the meantime pay your wife  
week for the care of herself and  
ree children," ordered the judge

**Leave Family Court**

William N. Gemmill of the Domestic Relations is expected to be assigned to another department of the Municipal court in time.

**of J. Norman Cook**

**Expected to Be Called Today**

trial of J. Norman Cook, who  
charged with killing William E.  
ay, is expected to be called this  
ing in Judge George Kersten's  
al court.











## MARKET BRINGS INCREASE IN TRADE BULK

Sentiment Appears More  
Cheerful than Last  
Week.

### The New York Times.

New York, Feb. 17.—(Special.)—Profit taking rates, which appeared in considerable volume during the early part of today's market session, were easily absorbed and afterward a number of speculative favorites worked forward into new high ground for the year.

The rise was accompanied by a really substantial increase of business and by a broadening of the trading list. While there were in evidence on new extensions for the year, it was noticeable in brokerage circles that sentiment was more cheerful than last week, which may have been merely the result of the price advance itself.

At the same time the public participation was reported on the increase and less attention was paid to unfavorable factors than earlier in the month. The oil stocks again stood in greatest prominence, but speculative attention was well distributed and at the end of the day gains extending from 1 to more than 3 points were common. It is worthy of particular mention that a number of railroad issues became active and moved fairly good increases, while some of the copper stocks which had been under pressure for the last fortnight displayed a tendency toward recovery.

Committee Action Foster.

The fresh interest paid to the railroad group probably had its chief interest in developments at Washington. It was that with the railroad administration owing something like \$400,000,000 compared to the \$100,000,000 to last year's account, there was room for stockholders and speculators to find satisfaction in the decision of the house appropriation committee to report favorably the amendment calling for the addition of \$750,000,000 to the revolving fund. This appropriation is expected to come in for criticism in debate before the house, but in railroad circles it is expected that at least \$500,000,000 will be granted.

The street seemed to be satisfied with news that congress would not be able to vote on the proposed five year extension of government control, doubtless being impressed with the possibilities entailed in the completion of the next congress, which will have the future of the roads to decide. Postponement of action means delay in getting at the troublesome problem, however, and it is not altogether clear that occurrences during the lengthy congress recess will help to crystallize the factors involved in the situation. It will, however, give additional results of railroad operation under government control in peace time and will present fuller data than is now available on the relation of wage costs to operating revenues.

1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859, 1858, 1857, 1856, 1855, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1847, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835, 1834, 1833, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829, 1828, 1827, 1826, 1825, 1824, 1823, 1822, 1821, 1820, 1819, 1818, 1817, 1816, 1815, 1814, 1813, 1812, 1811, 1810, 1809, 1808, 1807, 1806, 1805, 1804, 1803, 1802, 1801, 1800, 1799, 1798, 1797, 1796, 1795, 1794, 1793, 1792, 1791, 1790, 1789, 1788, 1787, 1786, 1785, 1784, 1783, 1782, 1781, 1780, 1779, 1778, 1777, 1776, 1775, 1774, 1773, 1772, 1771, 1770, 1769, 1768, 1767, 1766, 1765, 1764, 1763, 1762, 1761, 1760, 1759, 1758, 1757, 1756, 1755, 1754, 1753, 1752, 1751, 1750, 1749, 1748, 1747, 1746, 1745, 1744, 1743, 1742, 1741, 1740, 1739, 1738, 1737, 1736, 1735, 1734, 1733, 1732, 1731, 1730, 1729, 1728, 1727, 1726, 1725, 1724, 1723, 1722, 1721, 1720, 1719, 1718, 1717, 1716, 1715, 1714, 1713, 1712, 1711, 1710, 1709, 1708, 1707, 1706, 1705, 1704, 1703, 1702, 1701, 1700, 1699, 1698, 1697, 1696, 1695, 1694, 1693, 1692, 1691, 1690, 1689, 1688, 1687, 1686, 1685, 1684, 1683, 1682, 1681, 1680, 1679, 1678, 1677, 1676, 1675, 1674, 1673, 1672, 1671, 1670, 1669, 1668, 1667, 1666, 1665, 1664, 1663, 1662, 1661, 1660, 1659, 1658, 1657, 1656, 1655, 1654, 1653, 1652, 1651, 1650, 1649, 1648, 1647, 1646, 1645, 1644, 1643, 1642, 1641, 1640, 1639, 1638, 1637, 1636, 1635, 1634, 1633, 1632, 1631, 1630, 1629, 1628, 1627, 1626, 1625, 1624, 1623, 1622, 1621, 1620, 1619, 1618, 1617, 1616, 1615, 1614, 1613, 1612, 1611, 1610, 1609, 1608, 1607, 1606, 1605, 1604, 1603, 1602, 1601, 1600, 1599, 1598, 1597, 1596, 1595, 1594, 1593, 1592, 1591, 1590, 1589, 1588, 1587, 1586, 1585, 1584, 1583, 1582, 1581, 1580, 1579, 1578, 1577, 1576, 1575, 1574, 1573, 1572, 1571, 1570, 1569, 1568, 1567, 1566, 1565, 1564, 1563, 1562, 1561, 1560, 1559, 1558, 1557, 1556, 1555, 1554, 1553, 1552, 1551, 1550, 1549, 1548, 1547, 1546, 1545, 1544, 1543, 1542, 1541, 1540, 1539, 1538, 1537, 1536, 1535, 1534, 1533, 1532, 1531, 1530, 1529, 1528, 1527, 1526, 1525, 1524, 1523, 1522, 1521, 1520, 1519, 1518, 1517, 1516, 1515, 1514, 1513, 1512, 1511, 1510, 1509, 1508, 1507, 1506, 1505, 1504, 1503, 1502, 1501, 1500, 1499, 1498, 1497, 1496, 1495, 1494, 1493, 1492, 1491, 1490, 1489, 1488, 1487, 1486, 1485, 1484, 1483, 1482, 1481, 1480, 1479, 1478, 1477, 1476, 1475, 1474, 1473, 1472, 1471, 1470, 1469, 1468, 1467, 1466, 1465, 1464, 1463, 1462, 1461, 1460, 1459, 1458, 1457, 1456, 1455, 1454, 1453, 1452, 1451, 1450, 1449, 1448, 1447, 1446, 1445, 1444, 1443, 1442, 1441, 1440, 1439, 1438, 1437, 1436, 1435, 1434, 1433, 1432, 1431, 1430, 1429, 1428, 1427, 1426, 1425, 1424, 1423, 1422, 1421, 1420, 1419, 1418, 1417, 1416, 1415, 1414, 1413, 1412, 1411, 1410, 1409, 1408, 1407, 1406, 1405, 1404, 1403, 1402, 1401, 1400, 1399, 1398, 1397, 1396, 1395, 1394, 1393, 1392, 1391, 1390, 1389, 1388, 1387, 1386, 1385, 1384, 1383, 1382, 1381, 1380, 1379, 1378, 1377, 1376, 1375, 1374, 1373, 1372, 1371, 1370, 1369, 1368, 1367, 1366, 1365, 1364, 1363, 1362, 1361, 1360, 1359, 1358, 1357, 1356, 1355, 1354, 1353, 1352, 1351, 1350, 1349, 1348, 1347, 1346, 1345, 1344, 1343, 1342, 1341, 1340, 1339, 1338, 1337, 1336, 1335, 1334, 1333, 1332, 1331, 1330, 1329, 1328, 1327, 1326, 1325, 1324, 1323, 1322, 1321, 1320, 1319, 1318, 1317, 1316, 1315, 1314, 1313, 1312, 1311, 1310, 1309, 1308, 1307, 1306, 1305, 1304, 1303, 1302, 1301, 1300, 1299, 1298, 1297, 1296, 1295, 1294, 1293, 1292, 1291, 1290, 1289, 1288, 1287, 1286, 1285, 1284, 1283, 1282, 1281, 1280, 1279, 1278, 1277, 1276, 1275, 1274, 1273, 1272, 1271, 1270, 1269, 1268, 1267, 1266, 1265, 1264, 1263, 1262, 1261, 1260, 1259, 1258, 1257, 1256, 1255, 1254, 1253, 1252, 1251, 1250, 1249, 1248, 1247, 1246, 1245, 1244, 1243, 1242, 1241, 1240, 1239, 1238, 1237, 1236, 1235, 1234, 1233, 1232, 1231, 1230, 1229, 1228, 1227, 1226, 1225, 1224, 1223, 1222, 1221, 1220, 1219, 1218, 1217, 1216, 1215, 1214, 1213, 1212, 1211, 1210, 1209, 1208, 1207, 1206, 1205, 1204, 1203, 1202, 1201, 1200, 1199, 1198, 1197, 1196, 1195, 1194, 1193, 1192, 1191, 1190, 1189, 1188, 1187, 1186, 1185, 1184, 1183, 1182, 1181, 1180, 1179, 1178, 1177, 1176, 1175, 1174, 1173, 1172, 1171, 1170, 1169, 1168, 1167, 1166, 1165, 1164, 1163, 1162, 1161, 1160, 1159, 1158, 1157, 1156, 1155, 1154, 1153, 1152, 1151, 1150, 1149, 1148, 1147, 1146, 1145, 1144, 1143, 1142, 1141, 1140, 1139, 1138, 1137, 1136, 1135, 1134, 1133, 1132, 1131, 1130, 1129, 1128, 1127, 1126, 1125, 1124, 1123, 1122, 1121, 1120, 1119, 1118, 1117, 1116, 1115, 1114, 1113, 1112, 1111, 1110, 1109, 1108, 1107, 1106, 1105, 1104, 1103, 1102, 1101, 1100, 1099, 1098, 1097, 1096, 1095, 1094, 1093, 1092, 1091, 1090, 1089, 1088, 1087, 1086, 1085, 1084, 1083, 1082, 1081, 1080, 1079, 1078, 1077, 1076, 1075, 1074, 1073, 1072, 1071, 1070, 1069, 1068, 1067, 1066, 1065, 1064, 1063, 1062, 1061, 1060, 1059, 1058, 1057, 1056, 1055, 1054, 1053, 1052, 1051, 1050, 1049, 1048, 1047, 1046, 1045, 1044, 1043, 1042, 1041, 1040, 1039, 1038, 1037, 1036, 1035, 1034, 1033, 1032, 1031, 1030, 1029, 1028, 1027, 1026, 1025, 1024, 1023, 1022, 1021, 1020, 1019, 1018, 1017, 1016, 1015, 1014, 1013, 1012, 1011, 1010, 1009, 1008, 1007, 1006, 1005, 1004, 1003, 1002, 1001, 1000, 999, 998, 997, 996, 995, 994, 993, 992, 991, 990, 989, 988, 987, 986, 985, 984, 983, 982, 981, 980, 979, 978, 977, 976, 975, 974, 973, 972, 971, 970, 969, 968, 967, 966, 965, 964, 963, 962, 961, 960, 959, 958, 957, 956, 955, 954, 953, 952, 951, 950, 949, 948, 947, 946, 945, 944, 943, 942, 941, 940, 939, 938, 937, 936, 935, 934, 933, 932, 931, 930, 929, 928, 927, 926, 925, 924, 923, 922, 921, 920, 919, 918, 917, 916, 915, 914, 913, 912, 911, 910, 909, 908, 907, 906, 905, 904, 903, 902, 901, 900, 899, 898, 897, 896, 895, 894, 893, 892, 891, 890, 889, 888, 887, 886, 885, 884, 883, 882, 881, 880, 879, 878, 877, 876, 875, 874, 873, 872, 871, 870, 869, 868, 867, 866, 865, 864, 863, 862, 861, 860, 859, 858, 857, 856, 855, 854, 853, 852, 851, 850, 849, 848, 847, 846, 845, 844, 843, 842, 841, 840, 839, 838, 837, 836, 835, 834, 833, 832, 831, 830, 829, 828, 827, 826, 825, 824, 823, 822, 821, 820, 819, 818, 817, 816, 815, 814, 813, 812, 811, 810, 809, 808, 807, 806, 805, 804, 803, 802, 801, 800, 799, 798, 797, 796, 795, 794, 793, 792, 791, 790, 789, 788, 787, 786, 785, 784, 783, 782, 781, 780, 779, 778, 777, 776, 775, 774, 773, 772, 771, 770, 769, 768, 767, 766, 765, 764, 763, 762, 761, 760, 759, 758, 757, 756, 755, 754, 753, 752, 751, 750, 749, 748, 747, 746, 745, 744, 743, 742, 741, 740, 739, 738, 737, 736, 735, 734, 733, 732, 731, 730, 729, 728, 727, 726, 725, 724, 723, 722, 721, 720, 719, 718, 717, 716, 715, 714, 713, 712, 711, 710, 709, 708, 707, 706, 705, 704, 703, 702, 701, 700, 699, 698, 697, 696, 695, 694, 693, 692, 691, 690, 689, 688, 687, 686, 685, 684, 683, 682, 681, 680, 679, 678, 677, 676, 675, 674, 673, 672, 671, 670, 669, 668, 667, 666, 665, 664, 663, 662, 661, 660, 659, 658, 657, 656, 655, 654, 653, 652, 651, 650, 649, 648, 647, 646, 645, 644, 643, 642, 641, 640, 639, 638, 637, 636, 635, 634, 633, 632, 631, 630, 629, 628, 627, 626, 625, 624, 623, 622, 621, 620, 619, 618, 617, 616, 615, 614, 613, 612, 611, 610, 609, 608, 607, 606, 605, 604, 603, 602, 601, 600, 599, 598, 597, 596, 595, 594, 593, 592, 591, 590, 589, 588, 587, 586, 585, 584, 583, 582, 581, 580, 579, 578, 577, 576, 575, 574, 573, 572, 571, 570, 569, 568, 567, 566, 565, 564, 563, 562, 561, 560, 559, 558, 557, 556, 555, 554, 553, 552, 551, 550, 549, 548, 547, 546, 545, 544, 543, 542, 541, 540, 539, 538, 537, 536, 535, 534, 533, 532, 531, 530, 529, 528, 527, 526, 525, 524, 523, 522, 521, 520, 519, 518, 517, 516, 515, 514, 513, 512, 511, 510, 509, 508, 507, 506, 505, 504, 503, 502, 501, 500, 499, 498, 497, 496, 495, 494, 493, 492, 491, 490, 489, 488, 487, 486, 485, 484, 483, 482, 481, 480, 479, 478, 477, 476, 475, 474, 473, 472, 471, 470, 469, 468, 467, 466, 465, 464, 463, 462, 461, 460, 459, 458, 457, 456, 455, 454, 453, 452, 451, 450, 449, 448, 447, 446, 445, 444, 443, 442, 441, 440, 439, 438, 437, 436, 435, 434, 433, 432, 431, 430, 429, 428, 427, 426, 425, 424, 423, 422, 421, 420, 419, 418, 417, 416, 415, 414, 413, 412, 411, 410, 409, 408, 407, 406, 405, 404, 403, 402, 401, 400, 399, 398, 397, 396, 395, 394, 393, 392, 391, 390, 389, 388, 387, 386, 385, 384, 383, 382, 381, 380, 379, 378, 377, 376, 375, 374, 373, 372, 371, 370, 369, 368, 367, 366, 365, 364, 363, 362, 361, 360, 359, 358, 357, 356, 355, 354, 353, 352, 351, 350, 349, 348, 347, 346, 345, 344, 343, 342, 341, 340, 339, 338, 337, 336, 335, 334, 333, 332, 331, 330, 329, 328, 327, 326, 325, 324, 323, 322, 321, 320, 319, 318, 317, 316, 315, 314, 313, 312, 311, 310, 309, 308, 307, 306, 305, 304, 303, 302, 301, 300, 299, 298, 297, 296, 295, 294, 293, 292, 291, 290, 289, 288, 287, 286, 285, 284, 283, 282, 281, 280, 279, 278, 277, 276, 275, 274, 273, 272, 271, 270, 269, 268, 267, 266, 265, 264, 263, 262, 261, 260, 259, 258, 257, 256, 255, 254, 253, 252, 251, 250, 249, 248, 247, 246, 245, 244, 243, 242, 241, 240, 239, 238, 237, 236, 235, 234, 233, 232, 231, 230, 229, 228, 227, 226, 225, 224, 223, 222, 221, 220, 219, 218, 217, 216, 215, 214, 213, 212, 211, 210, 209, 208, 207, 206, 205, 204, 203, 202, 201, 200, 199, 198, 197, 196, 195, 194, 193, 192, 191, 190, 189, 188, 187, 186, 185, 184, 183, 182, 181, 180, 179, 178, 177, 176, 175, 174, 173, 172, 171, 170, 169, 168, 167, 166, 165, 164, 163, 162, 161, 160, 159, 158, 157, 156, 155, 154, 153, 152, 151, 150, 149, 148, 147, 146, 145, 144, 143, 142, 141, 140, 139, 138, 137, 136, 135, 134, 133, 132, 131, 130, 129, 128, 127, 126, 125, 124, 123, 122, 121, 120, 119, 118, 117, 116, 115, 114, 113, 112, 111, 110, 109, 108, 107, 106, 105, 104, 103, 102, 101, 100, 99, 98, 97, 96, 95, 94, 93, 92, 91, 90, 89, 88, 87, 86, 85, 84, 83, 82, 81, 80, 79, 78, 77, 76, 75, 74, 73, 72, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0.

## TALK OF THE STREET

After some uncertainty at the opening there was a resumption of bullish sentiment in the market, though the movement in speculation the advance was not especially pronounced. The feature market was the steel and iron market, and a willingness to believe that prices may be carried slightly higher. There were lacking speculations, however, that the present is the furthest of an important bull movement.

Western Petroleum and Texas company shares, which have been leaders in the present general advance, showed up and showed declines from the prices of the previous session. Royal Dutch Petroleum, which has also been boomed, lost about 4 points. Oil stocks of less trading prominence showed improvement with Pan-American advancing 1 1/2, Oklahoma Producer closing 9, and Ohio Oil closing 10. Stocks Oil was also fractionally higher. The small oil stocks were all in better tone.

Bureau reported a transaction in \$200,000 of electric power for 17 cents, a new low. Boston price for that metal. Copper stocks did not reflect the material change in the copper situation. Prices in the active metals were about steady.

Bureau was out with a warning against the price of oil securities at this level. Other observers noted that the price of oil had begun to decline and that the increase in production which will be witnessed in 1919 should further weaken this decline. It was declared the country was witnessing the crest of the boom in the oil industry as that of the automobile industry was witnessed in 1918.

METAL MARKETS.  
NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—COPPER.—Domestic, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859, 1858, 1857, 1856, 1855, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1847, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835, 1834, 1833, 1832, 1831, 1830, 18







## INVESTORS' GUIDE

Answers to inquiries are based upon information which this Tribune believes reliable, fair, and unprejudiced, but beyond the exercise of care in selecting such information this Tribune assumes no responsibility.

Inquiries must bear the signature and address of writer in order to receive attention. Answers thought to be of public interest will be published. If an answer is not of general interest it will be mailed privately to investor. Address letters to Investors' Guide.

## People's Investment Company

W. T. Elkhorn, Wis.: The People's Investment Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin. The company is a financial institution, and its business is to invest the funds of its subscribers in the purchase of stocks and bonds. The company is a financial institution, and its business is to invest the funds of its subscribers in the purchase of stocks and bonds. The company is a financial institution, and its business is to invest the funds of its subscribers in the purchase of stocks and bonds.

## Ohio Cities Gas

C. O. P. Toledo, O.: The Ohio Cities Gas Company recently offered to holders of its common stock of record Feb. 18, 1919, a dividend of \$1.00 per share. The dividend is payable in cash, and is subject to the payment of the stockholders' taxes.

## Northern Iowa Gas and Electric

J. B. Des Moines, Ia.: The Northern Iowa Gas and Electric Company recently offered to holders of its common stock of record Feb. 18, 1919, a dividend of \$1.00 per share. The dividend is payable in cash, and is subject to the payment of the stockholders' taxes.

## Brief Answers

C. P. H. Niles, Mich.: A price of \$17.50 a share, or 175 per cent. of par, for the Motor stock is far out of line with the market. The company is young and has not earned or paid any cash dividends as yet. Stocks of established companies paying dividends can be bought below par.

## Official Weather Forecast

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—Following is the official forecast for the United States for the 24 hours ending Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1919: Fair to clear, with light to moderate winds, and a few clouds. Temperature, 30 to 40.

## Place of observation

Feb. 17, 1919.

## Eastern states

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

Albany, N. Y. 34 8 Clear W. 10

## H. W. Gossard Co., Inc., Shows Gain in Earnings

The annual report of the H. W. Gossard Company, Inc., for the calendar year shows income amounting to \$304,847 after all deductions except war taxes. This compares with \$197,995 in the previous year. A reserve of \$34,000 was set up for federal taxes and \$150,000 was paid in common dividends, leaving a surplus of \$151,847 for the year. The balance sheet compares as follows:

ASSETS	
Property and equipment	\$295,701.32
Patents	2,297.00
Investments	85,483.19
Accounts receivable	1,200,000.00
Notes and bills	242,489.40
Prepaid expenses	203,424.00
Other assets	109,496.00
Total	\$3,337,930.92
LIABILITIES	
Common stock	708,207.50
Preferred stock	450,000.00
Current and accrued	776,034.73
Tax reserves	42,958.00
Surplus	2,162,730.69
Total	\$3,337,930.92

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION OF THE TRIBUNE

Orders for mail subscriptions must be accompanied by remittance in full. Postage paid in the United States (outside of New York, N. Y., and New Jersey) \$3.00 per annum. Single copies, 10 cents. Daily, with Sunday, one month, \$1.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$3.00; one month, \$1.50. Canadian subscribers ordering the Sunday edition without delivery of the daily paper must add postage for postage. Give postoffice address, including county and state. All rights of publication or other special privileges herein are also reserved.

## MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein. All rights of publication or other special privileges herein are also reserved.

## INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Page Col.

ARTS AND ANTIQUES..... 25

AUTOMOBILES..... 25

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES..... 25

CLOTHING..... 25

COOKS..... 25

DOMESTICS..... 25

EDUCATION..... 25

EMPLOYMENT..... 25

ENTERTAINMENT..... 25

EXCHANGE..... 25

FINANCIAL..... 25

FOOD..... 25

FURNITURE..... 25

GENERAL..... 25

HOUSEHOLD GOODS..... 25

JEWELRY..... 25

LABOR..... 25

LAND..... 25

LEGAL..... 25

LOAN..... 25

MACHINERY..... 25

MEDICAL..... 25

MISCELLANEOUS..... 25

MUSIC..... 25

OFFICE..... 25

PERSONAL..... 25

PRINTING..... 25

REAL ESTATE..... 25

REPAIRS..... 25

RESTAURANTS..... 25

SALES..... 25

SEWING..... 25

SHOES..... 25

SINGING..... 25

SOUND..... 25

STATIONERY..... 25

STOCKS..... 25

TOYS..... 25

TRAVEL..... 25

UNIVERSITY..... 25

WEDDINGS..... 25

WINE..... 25

WOMEN..... 25

WREATHS..... 25

WRESTLING..... 25

WRESTLING..... 25

WRESTLING..... 25

WRESTLING..... 25

WRESTLING..... 25

WRESTLING..... 25

WRESTLING..... 25

WRESTLING..... 25

WRESTLING..... 25

WRESTLING..... 25

WRESTLING..... 25

WRESTLING..... 25

WRESTLING..... 25

WRESTLING..... 25

WRESTLING..... 25

WRESTLING..... 25

WRESTLING..... 25

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—I DESIRE A POSITION

as a clerk with bookkeeping experience. Good common sense is needed. Age 24. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—DISCHARGED SAILOR

with 10 years' experience in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EX-

perienced bookkeeper, who is well versed in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Executives and Managers.

SITUATION WTD.—OFFICE MANAGER

with 10 years' experience in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—OFFICE MANAGER

with 10 years' experience in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—OFFICE MANAGER

with 10 years' experience in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD.—OFFICE MANAGER

with 10 years' experience in all branches of bookkeeping, and has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods of bookkeeping. Address 244, Tribune.

SITU











[illegible]

**DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.**  
**M. JACKSON**, C. W. KARNER, 1727 KARASIT 558.  
**FREE! FIRST LESSONS IN RAPID SEWING**  
 and shorthand in a week  
 on the **Cal.** and **Shiv.**  
 1114-1115  
**DOMESTIC COOKERY AND BEAUTY COURSE**  
 and commercial work and special  
 lectures on Laboratories, 708  
 708 Tenth  
**TRAIN**  
**HAIRDRESSING AND MAKE-UP**  
 many positions open at salary \$75  
 4525 Sheridan Ave. 1735  
**COOKING AND BUTCHERY**  
 instruction. Day or eve. Chicago Cal.  
 1114-1115  
**HOW TO LEARN HAIRDRESSING, MAKE-UP**  
 course \$35. 4525 Sher.

**SEWING-MILLINERY SCHOOLS:**  
**DESIGNING, PATTERN DRAFTING**  
 sewing. Day or eve. inst.  
 of Sewing 118  
**HOW TO DRESSMAKING TAUGHT**  
 on the use of the  
 Sewing School 118 State.  
**DESIGNING, GUARAN-**  
 tee, etc. class.  
**WALTER DRESSMAKING**  
 of 1850 N. Wells, 805 S. Hal-  
 Madison Square Pratic, Penn.

**SEWING MACHINERY & SUPPLIES**  
 720 3241 N. MIERLES  
 Model 11  
 11 folder, baby at World  
 3241 N. Mierles  
 716 & Dearborn. See Wagner

**SEWING**

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

NORTHWEST SIDE  
IN THE MARKET.  
K. GOLF COURSE  
FOR LITTLE HOME  
SITES FOR PARTIES  
GOLFERS F D 147,  
LARGE LOT ON  
N 17th Avenue  
sewer and water  
only \$600; lot  
G A FERRELL  
Summitville 697

F SIDE.

N. MATTHEW ST.  
D. LAWRENCE  
to sit.

PROPERTY.

LEASE OR BUILD  
ON 300'x80' water-  
frontage. (1414).  
1/2 c'ty full com. to  
be on W. Monroe  
ST. ON C & W  
ft. will divide;

KEN & CO.,  
Real Estate 4045  
EAST TRACAPAGE  
Harbor B. R at  
Chicago. For  
N 825. THS

AND RIDGE  
BLOCKS OF CITY  
D. TO W. Monroe  
COR. BLDG.  
OF LAUREL  
Franklin 118

MRS YAGNER













# Is it always the Husband's fault?



Is the wife never to blame? Has a man no right to seek companionship and sympathy when they are missing in his own home? Is Clayton Spencer to be reproached for what he did?

"What do men want, anyway?" Mrs. Haverford had asked. And Audrey, brilliant, audacious, under the impulse of her own hurt, had answered flippantly, cynically: "They want different things at different ages. That is why marriage is such a rotten failure."

Was she right? Must the modern man inevitably outgrow the woman he marries? Can the woman help it?

This is the problem—the great problem of modern married life, which Mary Roberts Rinehart has taken hold of in her latest novel. Fearlessly, she portrays this absorbing situation that confronts men and women today.

Clayton Spencer, brilliant, successful, eager for greater achievement—Natalie, beautiful, frivolous, selfish, the wife with whom he had not a thought in common—could there be greater tragedy? Was Clayton Spencer to be denied forever the love



and understanding he craved? Could Natalie have satisfied the needs of his deepening years?

And when he finds the woman of his craving—the woman of greater heart and deeper understanding—what? Must he renounce her?

With the vigor and wholesomeness we have come to look for from her, with the compelling interest of her superb story-telling art, Mrs. Rinehart handles this problem of holding the man you marry.

"Dangerous Days" is a novel that every man and woman will want to read. It marks another milestone in Pictorial Review's progressiveness and vision—the progressiveness that women recognize as clearly in the forcefulness of Pictorial Review's fiction as in its broad com-

prehension of women's interests.

Begin this vital and compelling story in the March Pictorial Review today. You can complete it in three installments after that—a regular \$1.60 novel in four big issues.

## "DANGEROUS DAYS" By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

Author of "The Amazing Interlude," "K," etc.

### Cardinal Mercier and Marshal Haig

Also two stirring battle scenes  
in gorgeous colors

A notable series you will want to frame!



CARDINAL MERCIER

THE great soldier! The undaunted prelate! Our gallant American boys in desperate action! Not an American home but will want to frame these handsome portraits—these thrilling paintings.

#### Cardinal Mercier The Hero of Belgium

William Funk's famous painting of the fearless patriot who defied the German invaders. The pale ascetic prelate portrayed in gorgeous sacerdotal robes, makes a picture never to be forgotten for its spiritual force and richness of coloring. In Pictorial Review for March.

Beautifully reproduced, the work of famous artists inspired by the greatest war in history, these pictures cannot be supplied except in the March issue of Pictorial Review. Secure your copy of this big issue today.

#### Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig By England's greatest living portrait painter

Pictorial Review has secured the exclusive rights in this country to reproduce Sir William Orpen's great \$10,000 painting in its actual colors. In this masterly portrait you can discern the iron resolution, the cool inflexibility of the soldier who led Great Britain's forces to victory.



Field-Marshal SIR DOUGLAS HAIG

**STYLES FOR SPRING ATTIRE**  
The Fashion Department of the March number shows fourteen pages of style suggestions for spring—some of them in full color. They give authoritative information as to correct spring suits and dresses.

**THE MODERN HOUSE AND HOME**  
Architect's plans for three easily built and inexpensive bungalows.  
How to select china.  
Making old furniture match and look like new.  
Newest household linens.  
Getting ready for house-cleaning time.  
House budgets that save for luxuries.  
Decorating to save fuel.

**UP-TO-DATE COOKING**  
What can be done with a can of tomatoes.  
Raisin Desserts Save Sugar.  
Unusual Milky Ways.  
My Kitchen Revolution.

#### "Our Engineers at Cambrai"

Your heart quickens at the sheer, amazing bravery of our boys, in Howard Giles' wonderful picture. Engineers, sent "over there" to build bridges, to locate camps, these boys of ours, when the Huns came swarming through the lines, beat them back with picks, shovels, any implement at hand! A picture that makes you proud you are an American.

#### "Kamerad"—Half a dozen Germans to two Americans!

Ever hear of Chateau-Thierry? Ever hear of our boys routing a nest of concealed snipers? You can actually see them at it in N. C. Wyeth's powerful painting. The shell-torn sky, the cringing enemy, the cool courage of the two Americans make a picture of the war you cannot forget.

You would gladly pay One Dollar each for these at any Art Store

#### FICTION THAT BRINGS US CLOSE TO HUMAN BEINGS

"The Moleskin Coat"—that proved there's a cave woman in the mildest little wife.  
"The Philanthropist"—or a destroyer of men—  
"Homeward Bound"—the story of a boy and a city told in a delightfully new way.

**WHAT THE WORLD IS THINKING OF**  
We've got to reconstruct the world! An inspiring article by Charlotte Perkins Gilman.  
Will you tell about your baby to help other babies keep well? Will you make friends of your neighbors? Read what Cincinnati is learning about real democracy.

#### THE NEWEST SCIENCE AND OUR HEALTH

Milk is cheap at any price! Read what it does.  
"The Insidious Tonsils and Teeth"—Quietly, treacherously they undermine our health.  
"How shall we feed our little Americans?"

# PICTORIAL REVIEW

March issue—Now on Sale

If there is no Pictorial Review Pattern Agent or newsdealer in your town, send 20 cents for a single copy or \$2.00 for a whole year's subscription to Pictorial Review, 229 West 39th Street, New York City

VOLUME L

AL

NICARAGUA  
COSTA RICA  
VERGE OF

U. S. May Be  
to Send Arm  
Keep Or

BY ARTHUR SEARS

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—Alarms of war, to plots and counter plots are embroiling the state America to an extent that require the dispatch of expeditionary force to m unless the job be saved f of nations.

Costa Rica is on the with Nicaragua, and, ad dispatch received by the legation today, has mo troops under Julian Iria Nicaragua during the Zela the Nicaraguan frontier. Nicaragua is frantic wi threatened aggression. has no army, no weapons. tion. It is at the merc signing neighbor unless the United States.

Nicaraguan Army Di Under the Bryan-Chame 1914, granting the Unite canal route and naval base. banded its army in th economy and agreed to \$2,000,000 received from States and all other surpl the payment of its debt. Having been persuaded States to abolish natio Nicaragua will look to th protection. There are Am in the Panama Canal son is expected, will be sent if Costa Rica commits an The only troops in Ni are 100 American marines been guarding the Ameri for several years.

Assail Wilson's Pe The trouble between Co Nicaragua, according to officials, grows out of Pr son refusing recognition Tinoco as president of Tinoco organized a revoluti threw the government o Gonzales in 1917.

Mr. Wilson determined to coup d'etats in Latin a Tued to recognize Tinoco, ing to adherents of Tinoco is placated by the legalis Tinoco government at an s tion and the declaration of Germany by Costa Rica. Recently a subcommittee ate committee on foreig came to the conclusion th son was not justified in recognition of Tinoco, tho ing that he had not tran prerogative.

Relations Are Stri Influenced by the exa United States, both Nic Panama have refused th Tinoco, with the result th between Costa Rica and its neighbors have become strained.

The Costa Rican threat by officials here with the of the Zelaya government. Zelaya's followers fled w his power and congrega Rica.

President Tinoco is said bitter toward President C Nicaragua, not only becau fail to recognize his gove because of the prosperi come to Nicaragua thro relations with the United Officials here also see i Rican mobilization result of German propagandists.

Other Trouble Brev There is also trouble b relations of Mexico, Guat duras, and Salvador. G wrought up over happen indicate a plot on the par Honduras, and Salvador m peace and possibly the terr of Guatemala.

According to advice f male, there is a movemen Honduras and Salvador to those two countries into a f under the name of Mor said, has been seeking a position in Central Amer poses not likely to redound at of the United States. even frequent clashes betw and Guatemala of late and is convinced that a plotting to isolate her wi bringing her eventually u domination.